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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
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BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 90 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915 April 17th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	—	—
24th "	Saxetta	6000	Malwa	11500
1st May	Persia	6000	—	—
9th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000	—	—
22nd "	Salsette	6700	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	9000	—	—

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

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Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sangoo Maru	H. Nomura	5848	11th April	23rd April
Kinin Maru	B Tsuda	3801	25th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

B. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

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Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber loeing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out, Get a box of Zymole Trokeys, they loosen the cough and stop the irritation.

27

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	—
City of Calcutta	7636	—	22nd May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	—
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	—

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	736

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Fare to Marseilles Rs. 500.

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THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£2 000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

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Manager.

SHIPPING.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Monday, 19th April	11 a.m.	¶ P.B., D. & C.M.
"DUMRA,"	1,695,	Thursday, 22nd April	9 a.m.	§C.M.
"LHASA,"	2,184,	Friday 23rd April		†Direct.

¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.
†On arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 22nd April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S S. "BARPETA," 3,283 tons, on Thursday, 29th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

T. S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on or about 22nd April, via Porebunder, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

17th April 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers'	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
"S. "Castalia"	6388	—	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

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Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
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Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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Mauritius Commercial Bank.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

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Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/. Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

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,,	Flannel Trousers ,, ,,	12-8
,,	Coat Sweaters ,, ,,	9-8
,,	Knitted Mufflers ,, ,,	3-0
,,	Canvas Tennis Shoes ,, ,,	9-8
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ENGINEER, Highest qualifications, Civil and Mechanical is open to an Engagement. Considerable experience Railways, and Special qualifications Sanitary and Concrete works. Apply to Box No. 291 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 391

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

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WANTED.

WANTED—Fully qualified Medical-man, European, for a group of Gardens in Golaghat District, Assam.—Apply HON. SECRETARY, Golaghat Doctor's Association, Oating P. O. Assam. 182

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply food in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED—An experienced Lady Assistant Surgeon for Female Hospital, Lyallpur. Pay Rs. 200-20-300. House free. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to SECRETARY, DISTRICT BOARD, Lyallpur, Punjab, not later than 15th May, 1915. 193

WANTED GRADUATES on Rs. 80—10—100 for Teachers' Posts in Municipal Schools in the Nagpur Circle. Service pensionable. None but those who have got a previous teaching experience need apply. Apply with testimonials to INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, Nagpur, C. P. 180

WANTED a good HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the office of Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Mhow, at Rs. 70 a month in the temporary establishment for two months at present, with prospects of being confirmed with increased pay if found suitable.
J. W. H. HOUGHTON,
Major, R.E.,
191 Offg. A. C. R. E., Mhow.

WANTED at once for the Bombay Customs Motor launches an ASSISTANT MECHANIC competent as a Motor Driver and capable of managing engines of 110 H.P. Initial salary will depend on abilities. Applicants to apply in person with testimonials to the ASSISTANT COLLECTOR in charge, Preventive Service, Town Custom House. 375

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of CHIEF CLERK, Chief Engineer's Office, A..B. Railway, Chittagong. Salary from Rs. 175 rising to Rs, 250,

Applicants must have a second knowledge of Accounts of Open Lines of State Railways and those of State Railways under Construction, and be thoroughly conversant with the preparation of budgets, estimates, etc. Capability in drafting, precis writing and correspondence and in the management and control of a large office staff is indispenable.

Applications stating age, nationality, educational qualifications, experience, last appointment held and salary received, together with copies of testimonials, will be received by the THE CHIEF ENGINEER, A..B. Railway, Chittagong, up to April 15th, 1915. 190

WANTED.

WANTED 3½ H. P. MOTOR CYCLE, fixed or free Engine in good order. Send particulars and price to Box No. 290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 388

A GOOD HOME for a PUPPY or YOUNG DOG. Must be good breed. Offers to Box No. 296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 322

WANTED—An INDIAN NURSE-MID-wife on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with free quarters and private practice. Apply CIVIL SURGEON, Belgaum, with testimonials. 327

WANTED CAPITALIST with Rs. 10,000 for a good paying commission business no risks, capital safe. Apply to Box No. 288 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 376

AN ASSISTANT WINE STEWARD is required for one of H. M. SHIPS. Send references to Messrs. SORABJEE PESTONJEE & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay. 380

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WANTED.—SALESMAN, Competent and influential, wanted by a first class firm for Hardware, Sundries, and Bunder Goods. Experienced man need only apply to Box No. 294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 395

REQUIRED an ASSISTANT who can manage commercial business in mofussil, knowledge in accounts essential. Apply to Box No. 279, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 348

WANTED—An INTELLIGENT MAN with Banking and Mercantile experience to work as Branch Manager of an Indian Bank at Karachi. Good prospects for a qualified man. Apply to Box No. 287 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 374

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by an Experienced Mechanic-shop Foreman, holds 3rd Class Engineer's certificate and has good experience of Steam and Diesel Oil Engines. Apply to Box No. 260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 287

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.—Wanted an experienced DRAUGHTSMAN, used to Railway Carriage and Wagon work. Pay Rs. 60. Apply LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Alambagh, Lucknow. 402

WANTED a TEACHER, preferably a B.Sc., to teach Science in the A. S. Desai High School, Malwan. Pay up to Rs. 60. Post temporary for ten months, with some prospects of permanence to a really deserving man. Apply—
J. A. MADAN, I.C.S.,
President,
A. S. Desai High School Committee,
194 Malwan.

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MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers noted for absolutely clean business methods. 336

A NEW DOCTOR'S BROUGHAM for sale by Messrs. Morgan & Co., London. For price and particulars apply to Box No. 517, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 160

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY to LARGE STOCK HOLDERS.—To let Godown at Goa Street, near New Alexandra Dock—Owners desire to convert a stall into godown. Apply for particulars to CASSINATH OFFICE, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort. 5842

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ENGLISH VICTORIA, Canoe shape, spider wheels by Hooper used lightly for a year, Rs. 800.

Patent Leather Harness nearly new Rs. 60.

The Turnout which is one of the smartest and fastest in Bombay, including stable gear, syce's clothes, etc., for Rs. 1,800 or near offer. Apply to Box No. 282, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 161.

FOR SALE.—9.12 H. P. RENAULT CAR with 6 seated, open body painted red, complete with full standard equipment including 2 head lamps burning carbide, two side lamps and tail lamp burning kerosine and electricity both, water proof hood with side curtains, double screen, one stepney wheel with cover, jack tools etc. Also the following extra:—speedometer, 8 day clock, side mirror, side umbrella basket two leather pouches for letters etc., two cigar keepers, one electric horn, one musical horn and two others, two hood lamps and lamp lighting the front seats, call bell, foot brass rod, etc., aluminium wire netting fitted with two side boards and also two tool boxes fitted to the side board. Shock absorbers, kept scrupulously decent and in an up-to-date condition as will be seen at a glance on the car. Only to be sold as owner wants to go in for a bigger and a powerful car. Any inspection or trial in Bombay by previous appointment. Price Rs. 4,000. Bona fide offers considered. Apply to Box No. 292 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 392

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Pathe Frere's Film Camera, complete in working order. Write or see MOTEE JETHA, Zaveri Building, Kalbadevi. 282

FOR SALE—NEW SINGER SEWING MACHINE, 16 K, for Tailors and Shoe-makers. Apply to F. M. SHROFF, 200, Chira Bazar. 358

FOR SALE.—LADY'S GREY COAT,—very light made at an English shop. Never used. A bargain. Apply Box No. 297. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 399

FOR SALE.—STEAM LAUNDRY FACTORY, Dadar Sorab Mill Gully, fully erected, working order. For offers apply TEXTILE LAUDRY DEPOT. Kalbadevi. 295

FOR SALE—A nice looking Roan C. B. PONY (gelding) about 13 hands, 7½ years, complete with saddle and bridle, very useful for district work. Price Rs. 200 or near offer. Sold for no fault. Apply to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept,, "Bombay Chronicle." 5818

FOR SALE.—SCOTT MOTOR CYCLE with side car and spares. Perfect running order. Will sell or exchange for 2½ h.p. lightweight or Triumph and cash. Those with 1914 or 1915, models need apply to Box No. 281, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 350

TO BE LET

BUNGALOW, at Lonavla, to let for Hindus only. Apply PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & SONS, Bombay. 386

TO LET—SHOP Meadow Street prominent place for any business. Apply to No. 69, Meadow Street. 354

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET.—2 Godowns bearing Nos. G & H. Sassoon Dock Colaba Insurance minimum. Doors are fire proof. Apply to KHIMJI VISHRAM, Dana Bunder. 259

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

TO LET.—For Parsis only at Murzban Road, 1st floor of Contractor's Building, electric lights and fans, from 1st May. 217

TO LET.—Gowalio Tank—top bungalow on the hill—first floor. Rent Rs. 100 Any nationality. Apply within—D. L. BATLIBOI. 381

TO LET.—A nicely situated Bunglow "HILL STONE," well furnished at Mahableshwar. Apply Allbles's office, opposite Hongkong Bank. 401

TO LET—ROOMS with BOARD in Medow Street. Also outside Meals, Tiffin & Dinner Rs. 30 p. m. Cash in advance. Apply to "G" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 180

TO LET—A nicely situated BUNGALOW, with plenty of water and every other convenience at Bhangerwadi, Lonavla. Apply to RAJARAM TUKARAM, 21, Hummum St., Bombay. 324

LONAVLA—Large newly built bungalow on main road with stable To Let. Commanding ghaut and valley view. Apply to J. R. MISTRY, Corner Grant Road. 346

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS.
328 House Agents.

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET.—SPLENDID UPPER FLAT well furnished, for 12 months. Five spacious and cool rooms with large verandahs, and modern conveniences. Open to west, north and east. Colaba Reclamation, close sea. Moderate rental for suitable tenant. Apply to Box No. 295, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 397

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 382

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines,
Camp, Poona.

Do you enjoy your sleep—attack your work with vigor? No? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract invigorates, feeds tired nerves and makes life worth living. B—19

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI SETHNA, Mr. SHAVAKSHAW RUTTONJI SETHNA, Bai DHUNBAIJI, widow and administratrix of SORABJI RUTTONJI SETHNA, Bai NAVAZBAI SHAPURJI SETHNA, JEHANGIR SHAPURJI SETHNA, SHIRINBAI SHAPURJI SETHNA and Bai NAVAZBAI TEMULJI PESTONJI SETHNA, and PESTONJI SORABJI SETHNA, the last two the surviving executors of the late Temulji Pestonji Sethna, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance sale trust gift lease lien charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the stables and well standing thereon situate lying and being at Old Sonapur Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the land next hereinafter described under Old Nos. 568-69 New No. 2666 Old Survey No. 42 and Survey Nos. 8206 and 8236 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by Old Sonapur Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Nakhoda Mahomedalli Rogay, on or towards the North partly by the Old Sonapur Lane and partly by the property known as Dhakji Dadaji Dharamshala and on or towards the South by Chandan Wady Lane which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3261, 3262-66 and 3456-62 and Street Nos. 1, 2, 6, 95, 117 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling houses or chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Chandan Wady Lane without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 776 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue with the land hereinbefore described under Old Nos. 568-69 New No. 2666 Old Survey No. 42 and New Survey Nos. 8206, 8236 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East and South by the property of the Bombay Improvement Trust and on or towards the North and West by Chandan Wady Lane which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3325, 3326-3331 (1) 3332 (1) 3332 (2) and Street Nos. 22-24, 26 and 1, 6, 7, 7A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1915.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
325.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF MARTHA INGRAM ..... Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1886, that all persons having any claim against the late MARTHA INGRAM, late of Southampton European deceased who died at 2, Thornbury Avenue, in the town of Southampton on the 22nd day of July, 1914, and Letters of Administration (with the Exemplification of the Will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of April 1915 to John Dunstan Sherston Baker, the Administrator in Bombay of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little & Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 14th day of April 1915.

LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for John Dunstan Sherston Baker the Administrator in Bombay of the estate and effects of Martha Ingram ..... Deceased
379.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the High Court on the 8th day of April, 1915, for confirmation of a Special Resolution to add in the Memorandum of Association the following clause namely. "This Association may amalgamate with or transfer its business to any other Company" is directed to be heard before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 19th day of June 1915. Any Creditor or shareholder of the Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for such addition should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel. A copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or shareholder of the Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regular charges for the same.

Dated this 9th day of April, 1915.

SMETHAM, BYRNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association Limited. 310

THE MAHAVIR JAIN VIDYALAYA.

THE AFORESAID INSTITUTION shall be opened in early part of June next. Jain students who after passing their Matriculation Examination or any of the higher University examination wish to prosecute their study under this Institution in Bombay are desired to write to the undersigned for application form and for rules, bye-laws and regulations. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st May next,—(students passing their Matriculation Examination this year can forward their application reaching the Secretary on or before the 15th June next).

MOTICHAND G. KAPADIA,
Hon. Secretary,
Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya.
Princess Street, Manhar Building, Bombay.
331.

NOTICES.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the following pearls pledged with the above Bank are to be sold. Intending purchasers are required to send in their sealed tenders for each lot separately on or before the 24th day of April, 1915. The tenders will be opened by the undersigned in his office at 3-30 o'clock on 26th April, 1915, when also the reserve bids kept for each lot of pearl will be opened.

Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of 25 per cent which will be returned in full if the tender is not accepted. The deposit will be applied towards the loss, if any, sustained on resale on purchaser's account of the tenderers, whose tenders have been accepted, do not pay off the balance of purchase money and take delivery of the pearls within a week of their receiving intimation that their tender has been accepted.

Subject to the reserve bid as aforesaid the highest tender will be accepted.

The successful tenderers will be informed immediately that their tenders have been accepted and will be required to have the pearls weighed at the Dharamnakanta (public charity scale) and pay off the balance of purchase money.

Printed forms for tender will be supplied on application at the Bank Office.

The rate per Poona Chow offered in the tender should be net to seller, i. e. free of any charges, discounts etc., whatsoever, which will be borne by the purchasers.

The above pearls are open for inspection to intending purchasers at the Bank premises between 12 to 4 p.m. on week days.

ON ACCOUNT OF A. A. R. EBRAHIM.

1. Jivan pearls, Chows 690 or thereabout.
2. Pearls, Chows 6,000 or thereabout.

ON ACCOUNT OF TULLOCKCHAND JHAVERCHAND.

3. Fine Jivan pearls, about Carats 1,192 or thereabout, original No. 146.
4. One Majia pearl, Chows 16 or thereabout, original No. 150.
5. One Golvo pearl, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 151.
6. One pair fine pearls, Chows 14 or thereabout, original No. 165.
7. One Drop pearl, Chows 25 or thereabout, original No. 167.
8. Coloured Buttons, Carats 536 or thereabout, original No. 168.
9. Coloured Buttons, Carats 345 or thereabout, original No. 170.
10. Button pearls, Chows 150 or thereabout, original No. 175. 364

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. FIDAHUSEIN ABDULALLI has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned two properties:

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with the buildings messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 1st Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 46 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3,413, New No. 10,197, Old Survey No. 2,989, and New Survey No. 5,800, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1,070, Street No. 47 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Tukaram Malaya on or towards the West by the property of Borah Allibhai on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Kamatipura 1st Street.

ALL that piece of 99 years leasehold land under an Indenture of Lease dated 7th October 1910 situate on the North side of the 1st Kamatipura Street within the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 104½ square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage on or towards the South by the said 1st Kamatipura Street on or towards the East partly by the property of Aishabai widow of Malung Farid and partly by the said 1st Kamatipura Street and on or towards the West partly by the property of Balubai daughter of Sayana Seth and Vithabai wife of Ganpat Erapa and partly by the said 1st Kamatipura Street which said piece of land is now in the occupation of the Lessee or his tenants and is numbered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 196 New No. 17,077, Old Survey Nos. 2,290 to 2,294 and New Survey No. 5,801 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1,071 and 1,072 Street Nos. 49 and 1.

ALL persons having any claim against the said properties either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated the 15th day of April, 1915.

SOONDERDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
384

PHILLIPS AND CO. LTD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 314, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS DISPENSED with accuracy and despatch under highly qualified European supervision at normal prices. Our dispensing department has been still further enlarged and facilities obtained to meet with recent greatly increased pressure of this most important Pharmaceutical work.

Telephone 2,746. Telegrams Digitalis Bombay.

WANTED.

MANAGING AGENT.

WORKING CAPITAL REQUIRED ABOUT 3 LAKHS OF RUPEES for

THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Broach. Ordinary shares 9 Lakhs of Rupees. 7 per cent. preference. Shares 3 Lakhs of Rupees. Paid up Capital Ten Lakhs. Balance not subscribed. Contains up-to-date Machinery of 24,420 spindles and 232 Looms for preparing Finer Counts of Yarn from 40s. to 100s. and for manufacturing finer cloth.

Applications should be sent before the 25th April to the Board of Directors quoting rate of Interest and also required Remuneration through Rao Sahib, Ambashankar Uttamram Malji, Broach.

By order
V. MANICKVELU MOODALIAR,
Manager.
The Broach Industrial Cotton Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., Broach.
15th April, 1915. 379.

NOTICES.

WASTE FOR SALE.

OFFERS are invited for Waste as under produced in KHANDESH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, and ready for delivery in Mill Premises at Jalgaon:—

Hard Waste No. 1 about 28 Docras.
Hard Waste No.2 about 8 Docras.
Dropping Waste No. 2 about 135 Docras
Winding Waste about 7 Docras.
Coloured Waste about 1 Docra
Sizing ends about 3 Docras

Samples could be seen at the Company's registered office Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CONSISTING OF ELEGANT CHESTERFIELD SOFAS AND CHAIRS DINING TABLE, BOOK-CASE, &c. BELONGING TO 96TH BERAR INFANTRY OFFICERS' MESS.

Under instructions from the President, 96th Berar Infantry Officers' Mess, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th April, 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, very valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture consisting of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, dining table in 6 pieces, dining chairs, centre tables, fancy teapoys, revolving bookcases, side tables, dumbwaiters, card tables, arm chairs, dressing tables, chiffoneers, easy chairs writing tables &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 19th April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable handsome household and office furniture, Japanese curios, horses, carriages, bicycles and other sundry articles.

Furniture such as drawing-room spring cushioned silk and rich tapestry lined suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almiras, cupboards, hanging press, writing tables, marble top tables, tiled top teapoys, hat-stands, arm and armless chairs, dining tables, Singer's sewing machine, etc.

Japanese jewellery such as Broaches, pins, neck-laces, watch-guards, cigar cases, hat-pins, hair pin, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

Re:—Hajarimal Hiralal:—

Silver waist band and silver buttons.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General Bombay and the Administrator of the estates and effects of the following deceased.

Re:—H. Blenman (deceased).

Wearing apparels such as warm and cotton coats, trousers, waist-coats, shirts, ties, dressing case, pillow covers, rug, swan pen, one lot of books and novels, chairs, tables, tin boxes &c.

Re:—Will Goodwin (deceased).

Trinkets such as gold rings, fancy box, silver coins, gold and metal watches, scarf pin, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

1 case containing 10 Fire Extinguishers and 2 tins powder.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

2 Rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office broughams.

2 Rubber-tyred palanquin shaped office shigrams.

1 Rubber-tyred well built handsome victoria.

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

Several gent's second hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

H. C. SUIT NO. 1362 OF 1914.

Fulchand v/s Jagdish.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 20th day of April, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Gold ornaments such as Tulsi, Kada, Bangles, Necklace, Kanthi, Buttons, Tusi, Gold watch, Gold rings, Locket, Watch-guard, Pati, Lavingias, Maderias, Ear-rings, Jadanpan, Vali, Nose-ring, &c., and silver ornaments such as Toda, Waist-band, jug, silver watch, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th April, 1915.

WANTED.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS for the AMRITSAR NATIONAL INSURANCE (AND BKG.) CO., LD., throughout the island and presidency of Bombay. Good prospects and other emoluments. For particulars apply to the undermentioned:—

Note—The Company's schemes are best to suit the purse and convenience of all class of people. Persons intending to get their lives insured or to make provision for the education and marriage of their children need apply sharp to:—

K. ANANT RAM & BROS.,
Chief Agents.
17-19, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale on SATURDAY the 17th April at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a good opportunity for private buyers and merchants, Auction Sale of a consignment of 15 cases Japanese curious, vases etc.,

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction in the shop in Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Duke & Sons, Aerated waters factory and opposite Messrs. Tarachand Parashram Jewellers, by order of the Office concerned, a fresh consignment of 15 Cases Curios, vases, etc., ex S.S. Jinsau Maru comprising:—

Bowls, plates, jars, flower vases, incense burners, sugar pots, milk pots, coffee sets, Gokusoku sets, rich porcealain ware, Awataware and other fancy goods too numerous to detail.

The above is on view.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property, on Gowalia Tank Road, next to Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Jehangir Shavaksha Banaji, and Jaiji, wife of the said Jehangir Shavaksha Banaji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property, pursuant to the power of sale given to the Mortgagees by the Deed of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of August, 1913, and expressed to be made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land originally Pension and Tax, but now redeemed containing by admeasurement 1,667 sq. yards, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under New Survey No. 7058, and formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and now under D. Ward No. 3390 (1), and Street Nos. 47-51, D. Ward No. 3389 (1), Street No. 11, D. Ward No. 3389 (2), Street No. 11a, D. Ward No. 3388, Street No. 10, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon all which premises are situate at or near Gowalia Tank Road, on the North side of Gowlia Tank Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Merwanji Cama, and partly by the property of Pestonji Kaikhusru Banaji, deceased, and partly by the property of Nusserwanji J. Sanjana, on or towards the West by the property formerly belonging to Meherbai Ponechaji, and now to Merwanji M. Mistri, on or towards the North partly by the property of Pestonji Kaikhusru Banaji, deceased, and partly by the property of Soonabai's Agiary, and on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, applications should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office, No. 23 Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

By kind permission of Capt. CAULFEILD, R.N

A FANCY DRESS FOOTBALL MATCH

will be given by

MEN OF H. M. S. FOX

on Saturday, April 17th at 5-50 p.m

on the OVAL

in Aid of the

Women's Branch Bombay Presidency Indian War Relief Fund.

A collection in aid of above Fund will be made on the ground.

Mrs. Andrews of the Y. W. C. A has kindly consented to kick off.

TO LET—Alfred Theatre, Calcutta, for a long period, and Empire Theatre, Bombay, on week days.

THE

Parsi Alfred Theatrical Co.

will perform at

EMPIRE THEATRE, FORT,

To-night, Saturday, at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TAOBA SHIKAN

Matinee on Sunday at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

TAOBA SHIKAN

Prices of admission Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, 1, & Ans. 8

C. P. KHATOW,
Proprietor.

(Telephone No. 286.)

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

The Home of Quality Pictures.

Phone. — — — Sandhurst Road. — — — No. 1266.

We present this week the 4th Instalment containing Parts 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 24 of the World-Boomed Serial Film

THE TREY O' HEARTS.
THE TREY O' HEARTS.
THE TREY O' HEARTS.
THE TREY O' HEARTS.

A serial Film without a Rival.
A Rarity—an Exception.
A Marvel—A Realism.
A Wonder.

36,000 ft. .. .. .. 15 Episodes. .. .. .. 30 Parts.

A film-serial containing 576,000 pictures that cause convulsions of amazement from start to finish.

To say more about this film is like gilding gold. Come and see.

It is to be seen to be believed.

Monday 19th being Parsi Holiday there will be an Extra Prize Show at 5-15.

Prize Matinees :—Saturday and Sunday at 5-15.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

People's Popular Prices.

OLYMPIA CINEMA.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

ROCAMBOLE

No. 4

IT NEEDS NO RECOMMENDATION.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL

TELEPHONE NO. 2020.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

EXPLOITS OF THE "EMDEN"

A Remarkable Kineto Map illustrating the notorious commerce raider from the time she escaped from Tsingtao in August until her encounter with the "Sydney" on November 28th, including the bombardment of Madras and sinking of 16 Merchantmen and two warships.

INGENIOUS IN ITS CONCEPTION—
FASCINATION IN ITS INTEREST.

KING EMPEROR IN INDIA

Second of series of the marvellous Kinemacolor films of Historic Interest showing :—

THE DELHI FESTIVITIES

(Including the Durbar and Kindred Functions.)

Exactly as it was—True to Life in Every Way

"THE SPECKLED BAND"

Another of the Sherlock Holmes series, and incidentally the only one which has been dramatised.

"MAX'S ELOPEMENT"

Max Linder in a two part comedy in which an elopement leads to many unexpected adventures. Just the thing for the Hot Weather.

LATEST FILMS FROM THE FRONT.

Whatever the Mail brings us and the Manager can dig up from his files.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

The Home for Exclusives.

Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882

GRAND OPENING NIGHT

Monday 19th April

Our First Exclusive

THE MYSTERY OF THE CRYSTAL SALTS

3 Parts —— 4000 feet.

A SENSATIONAL DETECTIVE DRAMA

Words fail to convey an adequate notion of a film so replete with exciting and sensational incidents. The action moves quickly and vigorously throughout, It is a case in which "seeing is appreciating."

Time and Prices as usual.

3 Shows Nightly.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Practice Session 8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies' Session 9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session 6 to 8 p. m.
Night Session 9-30 to 11-30 on Saturdays only.

CONCERT! CONCERT! CONCERT!

by

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA,

in Aid of the

Lighting Scheme of the American Mission Church, Byculla

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Place—American Mission High School,

25, Parel Road, Byculla

Principal items of the programme are :—

Bhajan, Dialogues and Tableaux.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh
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Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

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Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 2 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

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For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

WAR AND COST IN MEN.

AN APPALLING DIMINUTION.

Mr. Arnold Bennett makes an interesting and tragic calculation of the number of men who have lost and will lose their lives in the War. Writing in the "Sunday Pictorial," he says:—

"Putting the casualties of the enemy at three millions and the ratio of wounded to killed at nine to one (which is probably rather high), the deaths among the enemy's soldiers are 300,000. It is understood that the casualties of the Allies are somewhat less. Let us put their dead at a quarter of a million. The total diminution of males through the war would thus be 550,000.

"Assuming that the war lasts as long as it has already lasted, the figure would be doubled—1,100,000.

"In addition we must count the totally disabled as lost for the great continuing purposes of the human race.

DIMINUTION OF MALES.

"I do not know the average proportion of the totally disabled to the dead in the casualties, and I doubt if anybody knows; but it could not well be higher than two and a half to one, making two and three-quarter millions totally disabled; or grand total of dead and totally disabled of nearly four millions.

"Now, all these four millions are of military age, and the majority of them are in the first prime of life. In the whole of Greater London in peace time there are not more than half a million such men. And the grand total of diminution of males would be equivalent to the destruction of every healthy man of military age in Greater London, Greater New York, Paris, Berlin, Petrograd, Vienna, Constantinople, Rome Madrid, Chicago, Canton, Buenos Ayres, and the dozen next largest cities of the world. Such will probably be the extent of the interference with the normal existence of women due to the war.

"The vision is appalling. It can indeed scarcely be conceived by the mind. It seems formidable enough to change all the destinies of mankind and to banish laughter for ever from the face of the planet. And yet, strange to say, it is, when viewed in true perspective, a very little thing. For the populations of the countries at war certainly exceed 400 millions (even excluding India) and as the destruction or total disablement of males will almost certainly not reach four millions, it follows that the total loss will be less than 1 per cent. of the total populations, and less than 2 per cent, of the total male populations.

"Despite all the scarcely numberable individual tragedies of bereavement, despite all tears and all spiritual and physical privations, the loss of males owing to the war will not strikingly affect the lives of the other sex as a whole.

"Young women will suffer the most because they are the natural mates of young men. There will be too many young women and not enough young men. The 'rate of exchange' will accordingly be in favour of young men and against young women. The value of the young man will rise."

HEAVY LOSSES.

"Sir John French reports that in the recent fighting about Neuve Chapelle the German loss was between 17,000 and 18,000. The British losses are believed to be two-thirds of the German losses," says "The Times."

"The losses of British officers totalled 191, the dead numbering 59, and the wounded or missing 132."

A TALK WITH GENERAL HINDENBURG

A very interesting talk with General Hindenburg, the hero of Germany, has been secured by the "New York Times."

"For a moment," says the interviewer, "I nearly forgot that I was a nervy American, bent on making him say something, preferably indiscreet; it seemed almost a shame to bother this man, whose brain was big with the fate of Empire.

"As to his past performances, the Field-Marshal genially referred to the detailed official summary; as to the future, he protested, 'I am not a prophet, but this I can say: Tell our friends in America, and also those who do not love us, that I am looking forward with unshakable confidence to the final victory—and a well-earned vacation,' he added, whimsically.

"'I should like nothing better than to visit your Panama Exposition and meet your wonderful General Goethals, the master builder, for I imagine our jobs are spiritually much akin, that his slogan, too, has been "Durchhalten" (hold out) until endurance and organisation win out against heavy odds.'

"Then, with sudden, paradoxical, terrific, quiet earnestness: 'Great is the task that still confronts us, but greater my faith in my brave troops.' One got indelibly the impression that he loved them all, suffered under their hardships and sorrowed for their losses.

"'How about the Russian steamroller?'

"'It hasn't improved the roads a bit, either going forward or backward,' he smiled, grimly.

"'But for America, my armies would possibly not be standing in Russia to-day—without the American railroading genius that developed and made possible for me this wonderful weapon, thanks largely to which we have been able with comparatively small numbers to stop and beat back Russian millions again and again—steam engine versus steam roller. Were it for nothing else, America has proved one of our best friends, if not an ally.'"

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Gowalia Tank Road,
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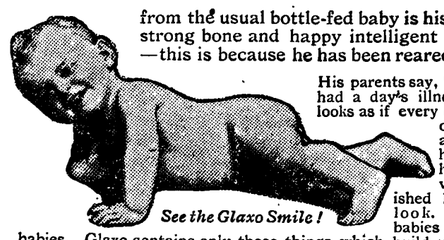

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from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression —this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

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Give your Baby "Glaxo"—the best is not too good for him.

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The chief feature of to-day's weather is heavy burst of rain in south peninsula where Calicut had four inches, Cochin, Trivandrum and Kodaikanal three. Over the rest of the country the weather has been dry, except for local rain in Assam. Abnormally low temperatures over the central parts of the country slowly passing away, but the air is still much colder than usual over the central and northwest India.

Forecast:—Thunderstorms in peninsula.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and normal or in defect at the other stations. Day temperature is generally in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in moderate defect during the day; it is below normal at night also in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly, to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in east Rajputana and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Indore and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still generally in moderate defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is drier than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona, Belgaum and Aurangabad and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Thunderstorms have given nearly general and heavy rain in Malabar. Isolated thunderstorms have occurred also over the rest of the reporting area but no rainfall has been recorded. Conditions continue generally unsettled. Temperature is rising in northern and central India.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malabar and a few thunderstorms in the Deccan and the Konkan. A few dust or thunderstorms may occur also in Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 16th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Highest in 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8. A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	79	..	9.64	—1.18
Do. (15th)	78.5	67.8	..	..	..	..
Jask	86 6	70.8	72	..	0.58	—3.46
Muskat	..	..	..	..	4.43	0.76
Do. (15th)	82.4	72.6	67	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	94.0	68.1	42	..	0.95	—0.66
Rawalpindi	81.6	54.0	51	..	11.36	1.83
Lahore	93.7	64.2	56	..	5.26	1.07
Hissar	97.7	65.4	31	..	3.89	..
Ambala	92.0	68.1	39	..	5.49	—0.20
Delhi	92.3	70.5	60	..	12.10	9.14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	93.5	70.4	60	..	8.17	6.48
Mainpuri	94.3	71.5	55	..	4.55	2.26
Jhansi	90.6	70.0	49	..	3.64	1.76
Cawnpore	89.0	69.1	53	..	3.52	1.41
Allahabad	92.6	71.1	42	..	5.06	2.82
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karachi	88.0	70.7	63	..	2.43	0.84
Ajmer	92.2	65.4	57	..	3.70	2.31
Jaipore	94.5	68.2	45	..	3.62	2.06
Kotah	97.6	75.6	51	..	5.98	4.74
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	99.2	72.2	52	..	1.43	0.90
Dwarka	84 4	75 8	75	..	2.42	1.74
Veraval	85 2	71.5	40	..	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	10 20	74.4	29	..	0.45	—0.08
Bavnagar Para	98.8	77.8	60	..	0.18	—0.44
Surat	99 1	77.9	52	..	0.79	0.42
Ahmedabad	101 7	79.6	40	..	0.33	—0.06
Deesa	102.9	74 2	28	..	0.96	0.44
Neemuch	95 6	65.8	45	..	4.69	3.87
Indore	93 8	69.1	55	..	3.44	1.47
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.9	66.3	48	..	3.80	1.11
Saugor	89.4	68.0	50	..	3.70	1.29
Hoshangabad	92.3	71.2	56	..	5.11	3.33
Khandwa	97.5	74.0	42	..	3.11	1.89
Akola	96.7	07.7	59	..	5.55	3.45
Amroat	95.3	72.8	45	..	4.76	2.64
Nagpur	96.6	74.4	39	..	5.93	3.14
Chanda	99.1	78.0	55	..	5.86	3.67
Raipur	99.2	74.6	40	..	3.05	0.46
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.4	79.5	62	..	1.17	0.58
Ratnagiri	93.5	78.7	76	..	0.64	—0.14
Mormugao	92.2	80.1	78	..	1.58	0.28
Karwar	88.9	79.0	73	..	5.87	3.52
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.9	71.6	53	..	4.20	4.01
Ahmednagar	93.2	70.4	31	..	3.22	1.60
Poona	95.6	71.3	71	..	1.25	—0.23
Sholapur	99.8	74.6	33	..	6.67	4.81
Bijapur	97.5	74.3	28	..	6.30	4.47
Belgaum	94.3	67.5	79	..	4.98	1.81
Aurangabad	94.3	72.4	44	..	5.00	3.46
Nizamabad (Indur).	97.8	71.7	40	..	4.89	2.29
Hyderabad	97.6	75.6	49	..	4.81	1.53
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	92.1	80.0	65	..	3.62	—0.34
Calicut	92.9	?	93	4.25	14.77	6.49
Cochin	92.9	71.9	75	3.20	26.48	12.86
Colombo	90.7	78.3	95	0.70	23.85	—3.70
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	96.3	76.1	83	..	7.66	0.52
Bellary	1 2.5	74.9	40	..	4.99	2.13
Cuddapah	103.3	76.0	55	..	9.37	4.42
Madras	93.3	75.4	76	..	24.96	4.26
Bangalore	92.7	69.8	69	..	4.77	0.01
Coimbatore	97.6	71.4	69	..	7.78	1.22
Trichinopoly	98.7	76.0	66	..	7.69	—1.93
Negapatam	92.3	78.5	71	..	23.33	—7.58

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th April, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr ..	29.985	inches.
Temperature of Air	85.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3	,,
Dew Point	74 3	,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.700	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.6	,,
Maximum temperature of Air	89.4	,,
Minimum do. do.	81.4	,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,N.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	117	miles

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th April, 1915, was 30.078 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .030 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth on Still.	Low Water. Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time.	Low Water. Depth, on Still.
SA.	April.	h. m.	ft. in.	Ap.	h. m.	ft. in.
	16	m 0 42a	27 11	16	m 5 59	15 8
					6 30a	18 7
T.	17	m 0 21	26 7	17	m 6 25	15 9
		1 11a	27 8		7 0a	19 2
SUN	18	m 0 46	26 2	18	m 6 51	16 0
		1 41a	27 3		7 29a	19 9
M	19	m 1 12	25 8	19	m 7 17	16 6
		2 12a	26 8		7 57a	20 5
TU	20	m 1 42	25 0	20	m 7 45	17 2
		2 48a	26 0		8 29a	21 1
W.	21	m 2 20	24 4	21	m 8 20	17 17
		3 38a	25 5		9 31	21 0
TH.	22	m 3 10	23 8	22	m 9 10	18 8
		4 44a	25 0		11 35a	21 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 16 (Friday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 56m
,, 17 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 21m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 18 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 20m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 19 (Monday	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 20 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 19m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 21 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 18m.	,, 6h. 57m
,, 22 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 17m.	,, 6h. 58m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m. p.m First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 49-5 m. p.m

THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS AND OVERCROWDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The incident of the pleader, whose attempts to resist overcrowding in the third class compartment occupied by him were discarded by the station master, pulling the emergency chain three times, ultimately succeeded in forcing the railway servant to remove the extra passengers, was approvingly quoted from your widely circulated daily by a large number of journals which have a knowledge of the horrible way in which the third class passenger is treated. But I notice that one Mr. "P.", a correspondent of your morning contemporary, doubts whether the incident really took place. I hasten therefore to assure him, and any other person who may be similarly inclined, that on the word of a gentleman the incident did really take place, as reported in the "Chronicle." I should like to further assure him that it was not due to the "tolerance" of the company that the pleader was not prosecuted for using the chain for such a purpose. It was the "guilty conscience" of the company which forced them to remain silent. They knew that here they had to deal with a passenger, who knew exactly his own rights, and who was determined to fight for them; they also knew that their own servant had been guilty of an offence by forcibly overcrowding the compartment.

Mr. "P." is much concerned about the delay which will take place if the pleader's example is followed by other persons. But he must know that this evil sinks into utter insignificance when compared with the stupendous evil of overcrowding. No doubt a few minutes will be lost now and then, but the driver can easily make them up—and for the sake of the company he will have to. But even granting that a train loses a few minutes which cannot be made up, the fact remains that the general public will cheerfully put up with it rather than continue to undergo the indescribable misery of overcrowding.

The railway companies are pushing economy to the verge of lunacy. Rolling stock is not increased in proportion to the rise of third class passenger traffic. Even the existing stock is not fully utilized to save wear and tear, and to reduce the hauling charges. Complaints to the companies therefore find their way to the "waste paper basket"; complaints in the press are "filed"; complaints in the Legislative Councils elicit the set reply "there is no overcrowding" or "want of rolling stock." The Railway Board takes no action, does not force the companies to stop overcrowding, (because its members are not yet prohibited from accepting directorships (on retirement) on the home boards of the Indian railway companies. This distressing situation will not change unless the passenger is determined to change it. If he is determined, there is one and *only one* way to effect the change; and that way to salvation is shown by the pleader. Follow the noble example he has set. Make *free* use of the emergency chain whenever the station master or guard does not pay heed to your resistence to overcrowding. You will soon bring him to his senses, and also the railway company whose agent he is. You will by so doing be a benefactor to your species.—Yours, etc.

E. R. C. P.

PLAGUE STATISTICS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The plague figures for the week ending 10th April showed 26,645 deaths against 31,375 cases. The provincial figures were:—Bombay 564; Madras 18; Bengal 30; Bihar 1,605; United Provinces 4,808; the Punjab 18,809; Burma 61; Central Provinces 458; Mysore 58; Hyderabad 15; Central India 54; Rajputana 45; and Jammu 125.

25% REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

On account of our having received a large consignment of fresh goods from England we have decided to allow a special 25% discount on our lists of Electric Novelties and Electric Belts for one month only—April 1915. This discount will be withdrawn from 1st May 1915.

Send for lists and hurry up orders. Those having our lists already in hand should send in orders without any loss of time.

EASTERN ELECTRIC AND TRADING COMPANY.

KARACHI.

LEACH & WEBORNY.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

SOLE PROPRIETOR:

A. SYDNEY SMITH.

"NOVOPUSPOL"

It is an improvement of our renowned Floral Hair Oil. It is made from purest vegetable oil and is tinted a delicate emerald green. The perfume is exquisite.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

ESSENCE OF "AGURU"

Made from the finest selected Aguru wood. Used as an incense in ancient times. Used as a perfume to-day. Can be used by everybody for its moderate price.

Price 2 oz. phial As. 12. 1 oz. phial As. 7.

"COLD CREAM OF ROSES"

An excellent lubricant for inflamed, chafed or rough skin and a soothing application for chapped lips and hands. Invaluable for winter season, delicately perfumed; never decomposes, being free from lard.

Price As. 7 per tube.

"CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER"

A rose-scented and rose-coloured dentifrice for everybody and for every day use at a moderate price.

Price As. 2 per tin.

"EMERGENCY SET"

Invaluable in all accidents and emergency. No householder should be without it. No traveller should forget it.

25 items in a decent Box at Rs. 5.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS Ltd., Calcutta.

Agents:—NATIONAL AGENCY, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.

AND **"RED SEAL"**

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

SHOULD BE IN EVERY HOME

SVIC

GRAND CHAMPAGNE HIGH CLASS TABLE AND VERMOUTH WINES.

DEPOT: 233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Special Advertisement Price for March only. VERMOUTH Re. 1-4 per Bottle

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET,

COMMERCIAL

A PROFITABLE YEAR.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 16.

Writing on April 7th about the enormous profits which had been made at Home during the first few months of the war, we had occasion to remark, that as expedition after expedition had been fitted up and despatched from Bombay, in the ordinary course of events some of our local engineering firms, who were known to have taken a prominent part in the work, must have profited pretty considerably by their transactions with Government. About the profits, in one instance at least we were correct in our surmise, for the Directors' Report of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ltd., to the shareholders intimated that the Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to December 31st 1914, after writing off depreciation and goodwill (which in itself must have been a tidy little sum) showed a profit of Rs. 4,25,105.13.5, which with the balance from last account of Rs. 7,860-13-9 gave the sum of Rs. 4,32,966-11-2 and was disposed of as follows:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. p. a.	57,500	0	0
Bonus at the rate of 15 per cent. p. a.	86,253	0	0
Transfer to Reserve Fund	86,418	8	0
Transfer to Equalization of Dividend Account bringing this account up to one lakh	82,290	9	6
Bonus to the staff	26,300	0	0
Carried forward to next Account	94,204	9	8
	Rs. 4,32,966	11	2

But the report in no way supports the belief we had that this splendid result was in any way due to anything particularly remunerative about the fitting up of the Government transports, and we most grudgingly have to accept Mr. Wardlaw Milne, the Chairman's statement that this magnificent return of about 75 per cent profit on the Company's capital, after writing off depreciation and goodwill account, is attributable to the benefit of having taken over the business of Messrs. Charles Brown & Co. Of course this may imply that without the co-operation of Messrs. Charles Brown & Co., the transport fitting-out business could not have been undertaken, and their influence being paramount, the Chairman very naturally felt it his duty to ascribe all the success to the legitimate quarter However, that is neither here nor there, Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., served Government well in a time of stress, and Government in return probably paid liberally for services rendered, and this enterprising concern is to be congratulated on the great success which attended its efforts, the obligations on both sides probably being extremely weighty. We have only a bald report and a few dry figures to go upon, otherwise it would have given us great pleasure to furnish particulars and a few interesting facts regarding the inner details of a feat in shipping which has never been surpassed in India and probably will never be equalled for many generations to come.

We have heard a rumour that now that the P & O. Company and the B. I. S. N. Co., have joined hands, the affiliation is about to be further cemented with the amalgamation of their respective engineering establishments and dry-docks by the formation of a big company under the name of the Mazagon Docks Company by which they intend making a popular bid for repair work etc., in outside shipping, in addition to carrying out the work for their combined fleets. Although the details are said to be completed we are unable to say more without authentic information, which we have not as yet got. But may revert to the subject later on. It is, however, going to be a big affair.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 15th

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			3,000
" Sales of East Indian		..	170
" Imports	.. ..	..	29,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	..	5.70
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..	8.15
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	May	..	9.93
" "	July	..	10.22
New York Official noon call	May	..	9.87
" "	July	..	10.16
New Orleans 10 a.m	May	..	9.66
" "	July	..	9.94

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 16.

Estimated Sales	10,000

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. C. 3

Total Imports	23,000
Future delivery prices:—	
Months.	To-day's price.
M.-J.	5.65
J.-J.	5.72
J.-A.	5.75
O.-N.	5.95
J.-F	6.01
M.-A.	6.06

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 15th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.65	5.65
June-July	5.71	5.72
July-Aug.	5.79	5.79
Oct.-Nov.	5.95	5.95
Jan.-Feb.	6.02	6.01
March-April	6.07	6.06

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 15th.

Good Bengal M.G.	4.20
F.G. " "	4.32
Fine " "	4.44
Good Oomra M.G.	4.54
F.G. " "	4.66
Fine " "	4.78
Good M.G. Oomra	4.54
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.78
Good Broach	5.10
F.G. "	5.25
Fine "	5.40

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	23,000
" Exports to Great Britain	54,000
" " to Continent	Nil.
Futures at New York May	9.95
Previous closing price	9.80
Futures at New York July	10.24
Previous closing price	10.09
Spot Cotton at New York	10.15
Previous price	10.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.37
Previous price	9.37
Futures at New Orleans May	9.70
Previous price	9.51
Futures at New Orleans July	9.05
Previous price	9 81
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7 7/8
Demand Bills	4.79.50
Silver Commercial Bars	50

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4½
" " " " 6 " ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
" 7 day market loans	1½
Amount to be allotted next week	Rs. 30,00,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April 15th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	.. 55,300,000	Inc.	1,500,000
Public Deposits	..104,200,000	Dec.	1,100,000
Other do.	..103,000,000	Inc.	5,400,000
Govt. Securities	.. 47,900,000	"	3,300,000
Other Securities	..137,800,000	Dec.	1,000,000
Notes & Gold	.. 39,200,000	Inc.	1,900,000

The Bank Reserve is 19 % of the Liabilities.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 15th

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs Paid Sellers	62/3
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.
Victorian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 % ex-Ship April-May Sellers	49/3
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Sellers	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Quoted April-May	56
Calcutta Linseed May-June Paid Buyers	55
Toria Rapeseed April-May	5 3/6

LINSEED.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Paid	50

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull. Value	£7-12-6
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	85

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B	£73¾
Copper Braziers	£90
English Best Selected Copper	80½
Yellow Metal	9
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	17
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominally	30

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Duty Paid according to quality.	22/3 to 23/3

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	17/0½
July	16/8
August-September	16/6½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	17/2
July	16/9½
August-September	16/8
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June	18/11
July	18/5
August-September	18/0½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	19/0½
July	18/6½
August-September	18/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

April 16.

The Market this morning was firm and sellers of ready cotton were asking higher prices owing to the advance in up-country Markets.

Forward rates were steady at a slight increase in rates.

At Colaba the Market became much firmer owing to higher advices from America and few sellers: prices advanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. Only a moderate business was reported.

We quote:—
Fine M. G. Broach April 235.
Fine M. G. Broach May 235/8.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola May 205.
Fine M. G. Bengal May 174.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach April 265/8.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola January 232.
Fully Good M. G. Bengal January 196.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.			Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..	..	266 Apr.25'16
"	"	..	234	..	..	10th
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)		..	196	..	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry terms)			..	..	..	..
M.G Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)			..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	162	167	..	May 1915
M. G. Malvia	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bhagalkote	..	..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..		..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat			214	..	..	May 1915
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	212	..	..	Do.
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	210	..	..	Do
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam			207	..	..	Do
M.G. Oomrawatee description		..	205	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair staple		..	203	..	..	Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	..	227	Do
H.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	214	May25'15
M.G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	220	"
M. G. Mirat	..	..	..	..	230	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	..	..	229/0	"
M.G Broach	..	..	234	..	..	"
M. G. Bengals	..	..	171/2	..	..	"
M.G Akola, Khgm:	..	..	230	..	..	Jan. 1916

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th April, 1915:—

Cotton	24,845	Bales.
Wheat	9,208	cwts.
Linseed	4,578	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed.	1,787	"
Ginjellyseed	862	"
Poppyseed	797	"
Groundnuts	1,413	"
Castorseed	1,176	"
Rice	16,893	"
Myrabollams	235	"
Cottonseed	2,319	"
Mowraseed	354	"
Gram	1,534	"
Joowar	3,924	"
Maize	40	"
Barely	1,164	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. .....Rs. 7-2, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi .....Rs. 6-11-6, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 6-2, R. D. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready .....Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 7-10, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore .....Rs. 6-8, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ...Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ...Rs. 6-14, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts .....Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed .....Rs. 3-14, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready .....Rs. 5-1, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed. .....Rs. 2-11, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-8, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 37, B. T. per candy.
Mughi .....Rs. 41, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat..Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Kathiawar ...Rs. 44, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

Zymole Trokeys are just the thing for hoarsenses. They clear the throat and soothe the irritated membrane. Absolutely harmless. 19—2

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready .....1s. 3 15-16d.
D. D. Mail .....1. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward .....1s. 3 31-32d. June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready. 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. Do. forward .....1s. 4 32d. June.
Do. 4 m-s. do. .....1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. 173
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 133½
Do. Shanghai 170¼
60 d-s. Yokohama 149

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Bombay do.	24-1-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-8-0
English Dragons	15-5-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-14-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 16.

The Cotton Mill share market opened easy to-day and an appreciable drop was recorded in certain shares. Such reaction after a steady and gradual advance is a natural consequence. Taking into view the large amount of business that is being booked daily, it is plainly visible that the investing public is taking advantage of low rates and anticipate a further rise when the war clouds are cleared and the situation becomes normal.

In Mill shares Davids declined to Rs. 547½. Fazulbhai were placed at Rs. 415 in the morning but closed low at Rs. 411½. Standrads dropped to Rs. 947½ and Madhavji to Rs. 1,125 x.d.

Indian Dying Bleaching shares were in demand at Rs. 99¾.

Crecent were quoted at Rs. 95, Finlays at Rs. 261½ and Simplex at Rs. 250 x. d.

Luxmi Cottons changed hands at Rs. 1,295 c.d. and New City of Bombay Mill shares at Rs. 1,095 x.d.

Bombay Burma Trading shares opened at Rs. 905, advanced to Rs. 910 but closed at Rs. 902½ for May.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 98½ and deferred at Rs. 198.

Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,595 and Bank of India shares at Rs. 54.

Upper Sind Light Ry shares changed hands at Rs. 120, Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 55, Gujrat Ry. shares at Rs. 102.

Eastern Chemical Co. shares (ordinary) were placed at par.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,110.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97½.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip G	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair . ..	4	6	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Galls.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Ip. Gl.	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair ..	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0
Shell Cases per case	5	8	0

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the Statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India Ld. for the day ending 15th April, 1915.

LIABILITES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
" Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits	25,77,000
Current Deposits and other sums due by the Bank	27,11,000
Sundries	1,13,000
	70,06,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	20,58,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	21,17,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,38,000
Office Furniture & Fittings	25,000
Sundries	48,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	26,20,000
	70,06,000

A Lahore telegram states that on the 10th instant H. H. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab laid the foundation stone of the new Boys' School at Ghora Gali known as Lawrence School. The building will be double-storeyed and will accommodate 214 boys. Originally founded for soldiers' children, it has since last year become a Government High School for Europeans, although there is still provision for 30 foundationers who must be fatherless children of soldiers.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being carried out by the Eastern Bengal Railway for a line of railway on the 5 feet 6 inch gauge from Krishnagar to Jellinghee a distance of about 56 miles.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. D 8

PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE

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TO-NIGHT 10 o'clock performance AT EDWARDS THEATRE (Late La Scala)

"STEVE BUCKINGHAM".

MINIATURE MARIE

The screamingly funny musical scena

"CHRYSANTHEMUMS"

In addition the following choice cinema

'THE BRIDGE OF SHADOW'

(Pathetic Drama)

Latest War & Topical Gazettes, Comics etc.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 16.

Baron Dalmaney	Will	Calcutta
Virawa	Smith	Moulmein
Vesterland	Christiansen.	Gothenburg

DEPARTURES.

April 16.

Persian	Southerland	Calcutta

S. S. Baron Dalmaney:—The steamer Baron Dalmaney, 2,503 tons, Captain P. Will, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Virawa:—The steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain B. Smith, arrived here yesterday from Moulmein, which port she left on the 19th March last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Vesterland:—The steamer Vesterland, 2,330 tons, Captain J. Christiansen, arrived here yesterday from Gothenburg, having left that port on the 3rd March last, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 18th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, April 16th, 1915.

A. Kirkfield	Dermidy	T. M. & Co
C. & S. Montebello.	Montgomery	J. Finlay
F. Courland	Mamagoa	K. N. & Co
H Maur	Semersen	F. F. Campbell & Co
K. Peter Jebsen.	Nienwager	D. Nanjee & Sons
N. Miltiades Ambiricos.	Charitions	D. Nanjee & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi, Satrunji, Bahadurl, Kaveri	M. Esmail, M. Hoosain — K. N. & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Varela	Denne	M. M. & Co
2 Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co
3 Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
6 Worsley Hall	Ring	K. N. Co
7 Crosby Hall	Simpson	K. Nixon & Co
9 Novara	Hatharington	M. M. & Co
10/11 Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	N. Y. Kaisha
E.W.—14—		
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
4 Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co

H. D. D.

Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Dalmaney	Will	
Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
Elax	Reynolds	W. & A. G. & Co
Galla	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
Nour-el-Baur	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Czarda	Hodgson	M. M. & Co.
Peralta	Sutherland	T. M. & Co
Calamocotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Virawa	Smith	G. M. & Co
Vesterland	Christiansen	W. M. & A. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Miltiades Embiricos (s) 6,000 cwts. wheat Sanday & Co.; 5,200 cwts. wheat Ralli Bros.; 3,169 bales cotton, 1,700 bales cotton fly, 63 bales cotton waste, H. E. Bode and Sons; 150 bales cotton waste 350 bales hemp G. Veerjee & Co.; 170 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 1,934 cwts. groundnut oil cake meal The New Mahalaxmi Oil Mills; 100 bales cotton waste M. Amersey & Co.; 1,050 bales cotton Lyon Lord & Co.; 205 bales cotton waste 50 bales cotton fly K. Visram & Co.; 1,500 tons manganese ore J. Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Montebello (s) 15,000 cwts. wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Jeddah (s) 1,000 bales cotton, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Nagoya (s) 300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co.
Rangoon Maru (s) 492 cwts. myrabolums P. Jethabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.
Nubia (s) 10 bales cotton cuttings Jeena & Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 200 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Rangoon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 64 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia (s) 186 bales cotton twist David Sassoon & Co.; 7 cwts. fishmaws 75 cwts. sharkfins R. Dhunjee & Co.; 186 cwts. sharkfins 150 cwts. olibanum A. Chagla & Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Crosby Hall from Liverpool, Agents—K. Nixon & Co. 706 cases 8:1 bales cotton goods, 238 bales 16/4 cases cotton yarn, 53 bales 6 packages canvas, 4 bales flax twine, 1 case linen, 1 bale cotton, 2 trusses cordage, 6 trusses 8 cases cotton rope, 7 cases cotton and woollen goods, 2 bales woollen goods, 2 cases artificial silk and cotton goods, 127 casks tiles, 50 bags glauber salt, 20 bags epsom salt, 70 bags soda ash, 460 bags bicarbonate soda, 31 casks sulphur, 9 casks bichromate of soda, 600 kegs soda crystals, 50 cases glycerine, 33 barrels salammoniac, 111 drums calcium chloride, 39 drums magnesium chloride, 1 drum 7 casks zinc chloride, 103 cases bottles, 200 boxes 13 cases window glass, 28 cases scrap glass, 57 cases plate glass, 7 cases glass globes, 2,136 casks china clay, 100 bags farina, 70 barrels tallow, 23 cases umbrella fittings, 120 cases beer, 20 cases stout, 281 cases brandy, 8 cases cigarettes, 11 cases tobacco, 5 cases locks, 25 bundles buckets, 10 kegs borax, 30 kegs boracic acid, 20 cratees acetic acid, 20 casks gum tragasol, 192 cases 3,290 boxes soap, 50 bundles copper squares, 300 bundles Y. M. sheets and squares, 12 cases cotton oil cloth, 65 drums oil, 10 cases 2 casks 1,280 kegs paint and colour, 83 cases provisions, 4 trusses 48 bales paper, 233 bales old newspaper.

S. S. Rangoon Maru from Kobe, Agents—N. Y. Kaisha. 496 cases refined camphor, 25 cases camphor powder, 25 cases refined sulphur, 407 casks 1 case cement, 151 cases tea, 18 cases soap, 2 cases perfumery, 100 casks sulphate of copper, 116 bundles 26 cases copper sheets, 13 cases peppermint crystal; 2 cases peppermint crystal oil; 100 cases preserves; 50 cases confectionery; 47 cases umbrella materials; 81 packages clocks etc, 184 cases glass bottles, 705 cases glass chimneys, 235 cases glass globes, 51 cases glass beads, 29 cases glass balls, 20 cases glass tumblers, 16 cases glass mirrors, 1 case glass pipes, 10 cases glass jars, 6 cases glass plate, 1 case window glass, 1 case glass box, 9 cases glass cups, 28 cases glass salt cellers, 13 cases glass bangles, 123 bars silver, 550 cases cassia, 72 cases shirting, 72 cases raw silk, 7 cases silk goods, 174 cases silk yarn, 67 packages cotton yarn, 56 cases 156 bales cotton goods, 17 bags 35 cases provisions, 25 cases sugar candy, 4,482 bags refined sugar, 61 bags 175 cases dry ginger, 485 bundles sandal wood, 1 case cigars, 165 cases beer, 39 rolls matting, 1,269 bundles rattans.

S. S. Elax from Rangoon, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—1,410,914 imperial gallons kerosine oil in bulk, 4,973 drums petrol, 1,974 drums benzine.

S. S. Ozarda from Bassein, Agents M. M. and Co.—94,992 bags rice.

S. S. Colaba from Akyab, Agents M. M. and Co.—107,929 bags rice.

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ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

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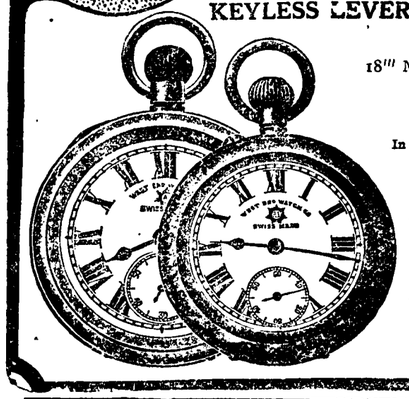

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Londres per box of 100	"	7	12	0
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PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 15,00,000

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Alice Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Second Sunday after Easter, April 18.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E flat. Hymns 197, 302, 315, 270; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns. 297, 531, 172; Collections for League of Mercy. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon E. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road —Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—There will be no service in this Church until further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Chaplain: Rev. E. E. Hill; 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock. —Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. 9-30 a.m. Joint-Service with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise List; Psalm 67, tune 152, Paraphrase 2, tune 121; Hymns 12, 570 and 509.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Service for young people. Offertory for Bible Society. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Preacher, Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Amroli Presbyterian Church.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. J. R. Cuthbert; Marathi Service 5 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Fuller.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft. 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyayn Church, Colaba Causewey.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher: Rev. A. J. Wright; 6-30 Evening Service; Preacher Rev. Frank Hart; 5 p.m., Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. J. Wright; Sunday School, at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office, Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Sunday School and Bible Class for men from 5 to 6 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church. New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu:—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watsons Annexe).—Services-Sunday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 6-30 p.m., Preaching, Saturday, 5-15 Sabbath School, Wednesday, 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting. Pastors G. W. Pettit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

[illegible] Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Continha S. 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's) Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba)—Chapain: Rev. Fr. F. Hiltenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel of Our Lady of Seven Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

ACCIDENT AT HARDWAR.

TWENTY-TWO PERSONS KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 16.

The following are the brief particulars of the accident which occurred at the Hardwar Mela. On the 13th at 4-30 a.m. a heavy crowd moving down the sloping approach of the road about the Har-ki-bayri pool got out of control. Two old women slipped and before the police could check the rush 22 persons fell and were crushed to death. The accident was very sudden, everything being over in a few minutes. The police succeeded in restoring order rapidly. The individual officers and members of the Servants of India Society present at the scene rendered excellent service in checking the rush and rescuing the fallen persons. Complete order was restored and ambulances and medical assistance arrived speedily. No further accidents occurred during the remainder of the day though when processions were on the move enormous crowds assembled estimated over six lakhs. The District Magistrate is holding an enquiry into the cause of the accident. Of those killed 9 were women and 13 were men.

ANOTHER DACOITY IN BENGAL.

INMATE SCORCHED WITH TORCHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Information has reached the Alipore District Police that a dacoity of a serious nature was committed in the house of Babu Nibaran Chander Ghosh of Harbariah village, two miles from Baraset, on the night of 13th instant. A gang of over two dozen armed dacoits raided the house at about 10-50 p.m.

On account of sultry weather, Nibaran was sleeping on the verandah and as soon as he learned of the approach of the dacoity he and his wife left the house by the back door taking with them almost all their valuables. The dacoits after breaking open the door with axes blind-folded the remaining inmates of the house and scorched them with torches in order to extort information. Nibaran in the meantime had sent news to the locals Thana and an officer in charge with a posse of constables proceeded to the spot. Before their arrival the dacoits had escaped with cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 800.

BIG JUTE BLAZE IN CALCUTTA.

FIRE STILL BURNING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

A big fire broke out last night in Hathkola Thana jute godowns. An alarm was given at 10-35 p.m. and two motor pumps, two fire engines, one steamer and one fire float have been busy under the Chief Officer, Westbrook in getting the flames under control. The buildings are still blazing. The godowns are on the east bank of the river Hugli and near the Royal Mint. The damage cannot yet be estimated.

WHAT GERMAN SOLDIERS READ.

What are the books most in demand by German soldiers at the front? A German paper, we gather from the "Book Monthly," has taken the trouble to discover, and the little list which it publishes is entirely interesting. It begins with service manuals and guides to foreign tongues, and then it gives three other books. One is the New Testament, the second Goethe's "Faust," and the third Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra." The New Testament has always been favourite reading with soldiers on service. Goethe and Nietzsche, however, our contemporary thinks, make a remarkable combination even for the German soldier.

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The medical and nursing professions most cordially welcome Lactagol, because it ensures for baby a healthy, vigorous childhood, by enabling every mother to suckle her own child

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Lactagol is officially used all over the civilised world. Lactagol will at once prove its immense value, and while the expense is small the advantages to mother and baby are very great.

Every expectant mother may use Lactagol with advantage, because it will maintain her strength and enable her to give baby the best start in life. Rs. 1-6 and Rs. 2-6. Of all Chemists and Stores, etc: E. T. Pearson & Co., Ltd. Sole Proprietors of

LACTAGOL

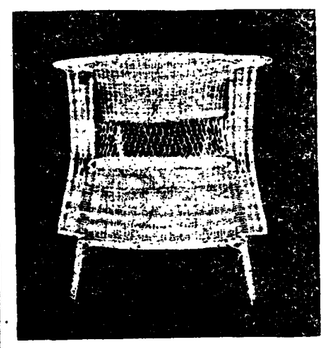
Mother's security for her BABY'S HEALTH.

Don't give way before your task, gather renewed energy and vitality from Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Build up the broken down tissues and nourish the tired nerves. B.6

SUMMER DAYS.

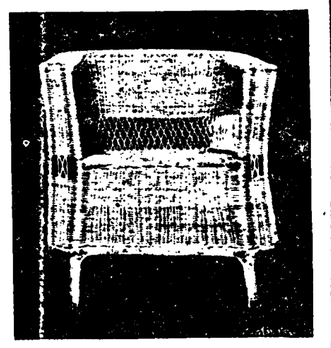
The advent of the Hot weather calls for a radical change in the furnishing of the Home. All stuffed Chairs and Couches need cool Cretonne Covers and Tapestry or Velour Purdahs must give place to light Casement cloth. Whiteaway's make a special feature of loose covers expertly cut and fitted.

SPECIAL SHOW OF CRETONNES and CRETONNE COVERED CANE CHAIRS.



HELLAS No. 31. Exact to sketch, very strong and comfortable, Comfy round back.

Price, Rs. 11-8.



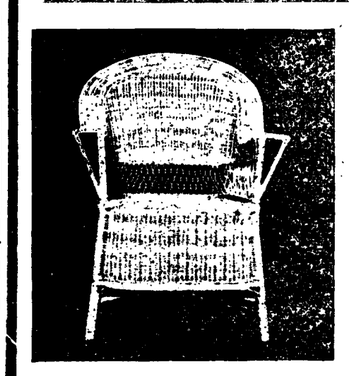
HELLAS No. 35. A comfortable round back chair for Ladies' use. Exact to sketch, dainty and strong.

Price, Rs. 11-8

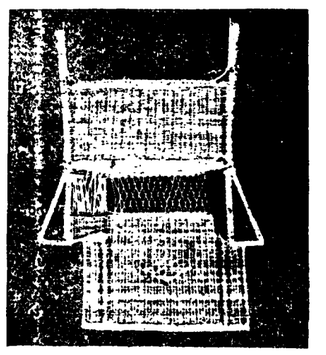
Cane Settee to match above Rs. 16-8.

EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN CANE CHAIRS.

There is no seat so cool and inviting during these hot days as a well designed Cane Chair. The shapes illustrated below are made to our own designs; they offer the acme of comfort and the maximum of strength. Each Chair is built in Singapore; only selected Cane heart and solid Malacca is used.



HELLAS No. 32. Exact to sketch, nice roomy chair. For library or smoking room use. Price, Rs. 11-8.



HELLAS No. 34. Exact to sketch, a tall back chair, most comfortable in use.

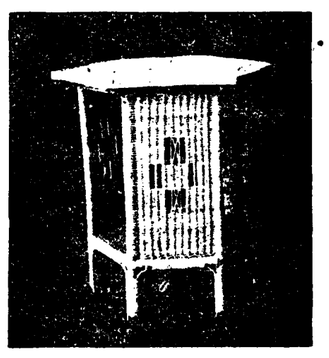
Price, Rs. 11-8.

Cane Settee to match above Rs. 16-8.

VERANDAH DAYS ARE HERE.

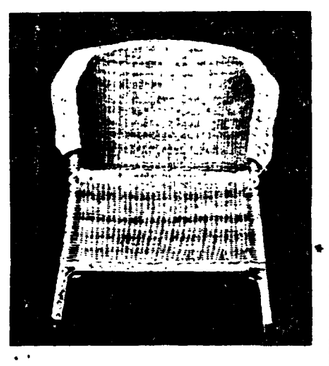
The cosy comfort of our Cane Chairs render them of special service for Verandah use—the shapes are designed to give real solid cool comfort.

SEE THE SPECIAL DISPLAY IN OUR ARCADE.



No. 33. Neat Cane Table, Malacca frames, best quality and finish.

Price, Rs. 12-8.



No. 36. A deep cosy chair. Ideal for idle moments. Extra large and comfortable. Price, Rs. 12-8.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF CHAIRS AND SUMMER COVERS IN WHITEAWAY'S ARCADE.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail steamer expected to arrive at 5 p.m.
Parsi Gymkhana Annual Meeting, 5.30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
Mails for Mauritius, via Karachi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.
Ghandarva Natak Mandali: "Mrichhakatika," Elphinstone Theatre, 8-30 p.m.
Maharashtra Natak Mandali: "Taramandal," Bombay Theatre, 9 p.m.
American Mission High School, Byculla, Concert, 3-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety 6-30, Edwarde's Theatre 10 p.m.

SUNDAY, APRIL 18.

Bombay Medical Union, Clinical Meeting, Lamington Road, 4 p.m.
Ghandarva Natak Mandali: "Mrichhakatika," Elphinstone Theatre, 3 p.m.
Maharashtra Natak Mandali: Satvapariksha," Bombay Theatre, 3 p.m.

MONDAY, April 19.

Bombay High Court—Summer Vacation.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.
Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ordinary General Meeting, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 20.

Manekji Petit Mills, 5 p.m. and Framji Petit Mills 4 p.m., Ordinary General Meetings, Hornby Road.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

Insolvency Court, Vacation sitting.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, Standing Committee's Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Second Round.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DE GALE—At Rawal Pindi, on the 3rd April 1915, the wife of Capt. W. A. S. de Gale, 5th Cavalry, of a daughter.

WALKER—At Evelyn Hall, Mussoorie, on the 9th April 1915, the wife of A. C. Walker, I.C.S., of a daughter.

GRETTON—At 13, Prince's Gate, London, S. W., on the 11th March 1915, the wife of Capt. G. F. Gretton, 7th Hariana Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

PHILLIPS—IRVINE—At the British Consulate and All Saints Church, Marseilles, on the 12th March 1915, by the Rev. Basil Montray, George Alexander Phillips, (Bank of Bombay), Captain I.A.R., attached 45th Rattray's Sikhs, to Margaret, daughter of the late Duncan Irvine of London and Edinburgh.

HUDSON—PRICE—At Christ Church, Pachmarhi, on the 5th April 1915, by the Ven. Cyril Price, Archdeacon of Nagpur, uncle of the bride, Major J. H. Hudson, Mil. Accts. Dept., son of the late Rev. J. Hudson, to Cicely Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Price, Vicar of Curtmel Fell, North Lancashire.

FORSYTH—GLANVILLE—At Christ Church, Rawal Pindi, on the 7th April 1915, by the Rev. W. W. Castle, M.A., Chaplain, Captain Alexander Freyer Jourdan Forsyth, Royal Field Artillery, only son of J. H. P. Forsyth, Esq., of St. Michael's Lodge, Cheltenham, to Mary Frances, elder daughter of Colonel F. Glanville, D. S. O., Commanding Royal Engineer 2nd (Rawal Pindi) Division.

DEATHS.

TROUP—At Kausanie, Captain C. J. R. Troup, late 52nd Oxford Light Infantry, aged 77 years, 4 months and 7 days. Friends please accept this notice.

CHAMBERS—In France, on the 2nd March 1915, from effects of wounds, Gunner Norbert James Joseph Chambers, V. Battery Royal Horse Artillery, aged 20 years, 4 months, 1 day, youngest son of Mr. N. A. R. Chambers, Imperial Service, P. W. D., retired, and of the late Mrs. Chambers. Deeply mourned.—E. I. P. L

IN MEMORIAM.

MORTIMORE.—In fondest memory of Harriett ("Pat") the beloved wife of Henry Lockyer Martimore, who died in Bombay April 17 1912.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major J. W. Hawes, V.D. Commanding B.V.A.

April 17.

608. Deaths.—The Officer Commanding regrets to announce the death of Lieut. R. C. Rigby, E. E. Coy. who died at the Presidency Hospital Calcutta on Monday 5th April 1913.
With reference to above the late Lieut. R. C. Rigby, is struck off the strength of the Corps from 5th April 1915.
609. Duties.—For week ending 24th April 1915.
Orderly Officer:—2/Lieut. H. S. Bigg-Wither.
Orderly Sergeant:—Sergt. Stubbs.
610. Parades.—For week ending 24th April 1915.
No. 1 Company:—Monday 19th and Tuesday 20th, 15-Pdr. Gun-Drill, Colaba 7 a.m. Tuesday 20th and Wednesday 21st parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for 6-inch B. L. Gun and Battery Drill, on Wednesday and Thursday mornings.
No. 2 Company:—Monday 19th and Tuesday 20th, 7.5-inch Gun and Battery Drill, Colaba North-end at 7 a.m. Wednesday 21st and Thursday 22nd, 15Pdr. Gun Drill, Colaba 7 a.m.
Signallers:—Parade at Colaba daily from 6-45 a.m. to 9 a.m. and on Tuesday from 7 to 9 p.m.
611. Leave.—No. 1704 Gunner Hatton W.E.G. granted leave ex-India for 5 months with effect from 1st May 1915.
612. Examinations.—The following N.C.O.'s and men passed an examination in H.P.F. at Colaba on 15-4-15.
Sergt. Stubbs W.H., Gunr., Ingham J.V., Gunr. Wilson, W. H., and Gunr. Wilkinson A. R. (Very Good.)
a/Bombr. Petty J., Gunr. Petty A. Gunr. Peel A. H. and Gunr. Mallett J. (Good).

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain, R.A.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

April 17.

1081. Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "G" Company will detail 3 N.C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. on and from 14th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles. Any information required by N.-C. O's. and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the Officer Commanding Company.
Next for duty.—"B" Company commencing Wednesday night April 21st.
106. Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N.-C. O's, will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.
107. Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.
125. Pay.—Companies will parade at Headquarters for Pay as follows:—
"C" Company.—Monday, 19th instant at 6 p.m.
"D" Company.—Tuesday, 20th instant, at 6 p.m.
"E" and men of "G" Company living at Pali Hill—Wednesday, 21st instant, at 6 p.m.
"F" Company.—Thursday, 22nd instant, at 6 p.m.
"G" Company.—Wednesday, 21st instant, at 7 a.m.
129. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "B" Company:—
No. 8354 Vol. R. J. H. Fell.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. C. Owen V.D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Rly. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

March—"The Peace Maker".....A. Lotter.
Overture—"La Souveraine" .....A. Hermann.
Vake—"Margenblatter" ..... J. Strauss.
Selection—"The Mikado" .....A. Sullivan.
Intermiezzo—"Cupid's Garden" ...Max. C. Eugene.
Characteristque Oriental—"Kismet" ... J. D. Maskey.
Selection—"The Shamrock". W. H. Myddleton.
Two Step—"Get Out and Get Under" ... A. Pether.

INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Instituto Luso Indiano will be held in its Hall to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on Thursday last.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association Mr. Manilal C. Parekh B.A. will conduct a class for the study of Emerson's Essays. The class will be held in the Hall of the Association every Saturday evening at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.). It will commence from to-day.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Persia, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, will arrive here at 5 a.m. to-day.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Nagoya, with the extra mails, is expected to arrive here at daybreak on Monday next.

ANGLO-IDDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The Provincial Council of the above League have invited the members and their friends at a farewell Social to Mr. H. A. H. Payne President A. I. E. League, this evening at 8-30 p.m., at the Indo-British Institution, Hornby Road. The Hon. Mr. Abbott. President-in-chief, will preside.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

The following five gentlemen have been declared to have passed the Solicitors, examination: Messrs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Dharamsey Burjorji Behramsha Aibara, Manek Naserwanji Dastur, Dorab N. Forbes, and Dorab Pestonji Sethna.

LECTURE FOR MILL HANDS.

On behalf of the Bombay Sanitary Association Dr. D. R. Desai, L.M. & S. will deliver a lecture for Mill-hands on "Phthisis" in Marathi in the compound of the Morarji Goculdas Mill Chawls at Parel this evening at 7 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated by magic lantern slides. The public are cordially invited to be present.

FATAL BURNS.

Sheherbanu, a Parsi woman, aged 20 years, wife of Dinshaw Naoroji Mistry, residing on the first floor of a house in Procter Street, was cooking on a "sigri" in her house on Thursday with her "saree" hanging loose over her shoulders. She stooped to lift off the pot which was on the "sigri," when her hair caught fire and set fire to her clothing. She cried out for help and her husband, who was in the next room, ran up to the spot and put out the flames. She was extensively burnt about her body and was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she subsequently died.

DEAD BODIES FOUND.

Two dead bodies were recovered by the Harbour Police yesterday from the sea at the Ballard Pier. The crew of H. M. S. Chatham first discovered a corpse floating in the sea, early yesterday morning. It was wound up in gunny with a weight attached to it. On picking up the body and removing it ashore it was found to be the body of a negro, aged about 35 years, probably a fireman on some steamer. It is believed the man was buried at sea some days ago. The body was quite decomposed. It was disposed off by police. Soon after the crew of H. M. S. Fox saw another body floating. This was a Memon by caste aged about 38 years. The body was well preserved and it has not yet been identified by any one. An inquest will be held at about 10 a.m. to-day.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday eight attacks and five deaths from plague and three attacks and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay city, the eight plague attacks being reported from Chukla, Umerkhadi, Bhuleshwar, Famatipura Tardeo, Mahim and Worli. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 83 as compared with 124 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 112 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,203, out of which 44 were found to be plague stricken. Umerkhadi contributed seven of these, Dongri 4, Mandvi 7, Chukla 4, Market 3, Dhobi Talao 4, Bhuleshwar 4, Kumbharwada 2, 2nd Nagpada 5, Tardeo 2, Fort North and Chowpati 1 each.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The homeward mail steamer the Kaiser-i-Hind which sails to-day for England conveys a heavy list of passengers. Among those who are expected to proceed home by the Kaiser-i-Hind are:—The Hon. Sir John Heaton, I.C.S., and Lady Heaton, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Henderson, the Hon. Mr. H. McNeill, the Hon. Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Michael I.C.S., the Hon. Mr E. G. and Mrs. Monteath, the Hon. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, the Hon. Mr. Marshall Reid, I.C.S., Major J. C. Robertson, C.I.E., I.M.S., the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Strangman, Sir Henry Burt, K.C.I.E., Lady Burt, the Hon. Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Hon. Mr. W. Francis, I.C.S., Brigadier General and Mrs. Harris and Miss Harris, Lady Kitson, Miss Kitson, the Lord Bishop of Nagpur, the Countess of Suffolk, H. H. the Rana of Barwani, Mr. J. W. and Mrs. Bhore I.C.S., and Mr. J. A. Saunders, I.C.S.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE RED CROSS GIFTS

Lt. Col. W. G. Pridmore, I.M.S., who is in command of No. 5, Indian General Hospital, Alexandria, writes as follows:—
"Before I left Karachi with No. 5, Indian General Hospital 50 ten bed units of red cross gifts were handed over to me by your orders. My hospital of 500 beds is now opened and ready and I have been able to unpack nearly all the John Ambulance Association gifts. These gifts have been and are most useful. If those who have laboured to make them could sometimes see the delight which the gifts give the wounded men they would be fully repaid for their trouble. On behalf of the wounded, who are being, and who will be trated in this Hospital. I thank you and the kind people, who have laboured to provide them most heartily. The articles which have been especially appreciated are mufflers, balclava caps, socks, rezais, blankets and cigarettes.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case, in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Mr. H. E. Staunton, lately manager in Bombay, of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd and Co., with cheating the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris in respect of sums of money, aggregating about Rs. 45,000. The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.
The Hon. Mr. Nicholson said the trust receipts given to the Russo-Asiatic Bank and the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris were signed by the accused and statements in them were the cause of their being accepted by the Banks, who took them to be correct and truthful. The accused was rather in this position; either he had the produce which were mentioned in the receipts or he had not. If he had the produce, it was subject to the Banks' absolute control and disposition and it was held in trust for the Banks. As that trust had not been fulfilled by giving the shipping documents relating to that particular produce, there was criminal breach of trust under definition 405. The charge was that the produce were to be held in trust for the Banks against the advance and that the relative bills of lading were to be handed over in due course. If, however, he had not that free produce it was a case of cheating in that he obtained the credit under false pretences. For that reason, it would be an alternative charge in respect of the Russo-Asiatic and Comptoir National Banks.
At this stage the further hearing was adjourned in order to enable Mr. J. K. Tarachand, counsel for the defence, who was ill, to be present.

EARLY MORNING VISITOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Pragji Katchra was charged with the theft of wearing apparel and three gold studs and cash, collectively valued about Rs. 80, belonging to Bhawanji Bhimji.
It appeared from the evidence that early yesterday morning the complainant was lying half-awake in his room at Banyan Road, when he saw the accused walking away with his clothes which were hanging on a nail. He seized the accused and recovered the clothes with the studs and the cash.
The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Frost charged J. S. Tritton, assistant locomotive and carriage superintendent of the B B. & C. I. Railway, with driving motor car No. 3,409, in a rash manner and without a lighted tail-lamp.
The prosecution alleged that on the 28th March the accused drove the car along Esplanade Road at a speed of about twenty-five miles an hour, regardless of the heavy traffic on the road at the time. The tail lamp was also not lighted.
The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted and fined Rs. 25 on the first charge and Rs. 2 on the second.

ACCIDENTAL BURNS.

About 11 a.m. yesterday, a woman named Mongibai, aged about 25, was pumping a stove in a house in Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, when the stove flared up and set fire to her clothes, and she was severely burnt about her body. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she was detained for treatment. The flames were quickly put out. The Fort, Colaba and Bhuleshwar fire-enginees had quickly turned up on the scene of fire but their services were not utilised.

TREASURY BILLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find in your editorial of to-day's date entitled "The Government and the Money Market" the following lines:—"The raising of needed money by the sale of Treasury Bills, so common now in Great Britain and the origin of which is correctly ascribed to Lord Gosechen." If you just turn to Joseph Burn's "Stock Exchange Investment in Theory and Practice" p. 117, you will find "the most important item in the refunded Debt—Treasury Bills which were first introduced by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1877 and superseded Exchequer Bills." If I am wrong, I shall be interested to know the source from which you gathered that Lord Goschen was the first to introduce Treasury Bills. Thanking you for your reply.—Yours, etc.

N. RAMA IYER.

GROWTH OF THE POPULATION.

A White Paper has been issued giving provisional statistics of the marriages, births and deaths registered in England and Wales in 1914, showing that on an estimated population to the middle of the year of 36,960,684 the number of marriages registered was 294,087. There were 878,822 births, and 516,778 deaths. The births comprised 447,152 boys and 431,670 girls, while the deaths consisted of 267,538 males and 249,240 females.

After 23 years service in the Ecclesiastical Department Rev. C. P. Cory, M.A., Archdeacon of the Diocese left Burma yesterday on furlough, preparatory to retirement.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE:

THE KINEMACOLOUR DURBAR PICTURES.

In the all-cinema programme which is being presented at this theatre this week the second of the series of Kinemacolour films dealing with the King-Emperor's visit to India holds chief place. That exhibited last week was a charming production, but the latest is even better, for it deals with the most interesting part of the visit, viz., the Durbar at Delhi and some of the kindred functions. The gorgeous scenes are re-enacted in all their splendour and provide a feast of colour which is not in the least exaggerated but is yet almost dazzling in its elaborate variety.
Another film which should appeal especially to the people of India is a kineto map illustrating the exploits of the Emden from the time the German rover left Tsingtao in August until her destruction off the Cocos Islands at the end of November. Little ship-shaped models are used to represent the opposing boats and first we see the Emden pirating round the Bay of Bengal, and the process of destruction, repeated so frequently, becomes quite fascinating to watch. We are shown also the bombardment of Madras and the final fight with the Sydney. The idea is very ingeniously carried out, and is most dramatic in its way. A most laughable two part comedy is one in which Max Linder plans an elopement which leads him into many unexpected scrapes, and then we have another of the Sherlock Holmes stories and incidentally the only one which has been dramatised,—"The Speckled Band."
On Saturday, the 26th, Mr. Edwin Brett and Miss Emmeline Orford, from the Oxford and Palace Theatres, London, open at the Excelsior. They are described as an exceedingly clever pair, and will present a miniature revue.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme at the Gaiety proved a tremendous success last night and the large audience that attended, expressed their appreciation without stint. Steve Buckingham sang two of his choice patriotic songs which met with rounds of applause. Miss Marie Godwin delighted the house with three of her select songs. The extremely funny musical scena ""Chrysanthemums" produced by Mr. Buckingham assisted by Miss Marie Godwin and two other members was the feature of the evening. It is a budget of good songs and rich comedy. The pictures were a very good selection. The drama entitled "Bridge of Shadow," deserves special praise and the war pictures from the Front and the Home topicals were particularly interesting. These were also shown some comics.

THE SINGAPORE RIOT.

FOUR MORE RIOTERS EXECUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 16.

In connection with the recent riot one Subadar, one Jemadar, two Havildars and one sepoy were executed by shooting on March 23 at Singapore. Very large crowds were present. Two of the men were prominent ringleaders.
On the evening of March 23rd in the presence of an immense concourse of people, outside the jail walls of Singapore and on the site of the old execution ground the sentences of court martial upon native officers and men of the 5th Light Infantry and the Malay States Guides for complicity in the recent mutiny were carried out. The statement was read out that five men Subadar Dunde Khan, Jemadar Chisti Khan, 1890 Havildar Rahmad Ali, 2311 Sepoy Hakim Ali and 2184 Havildar Abdul Ghanny, have been found guilty of stirring up and joining in the mutiny and are sentenced to death by being shot. These men of the Indian army have broken their oath as soldiers of his Majesty the King. The condemned men were then marched on to the place of execution where the sentences were carried out.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 16.

A full bench of the Madras High Court composed of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair and Mr. Justice Oldfield delivered judgment to-day in an application for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in the case of a vakil who had been suspended by the High Court from practising for two months for misconduct. The order was passed in proceedings taken under section 10 of the Charter Act. The petitioner applied for leave under sections 109 and 110 of the Civil Procedure Code to appeal to the Privy Council.
Their Lordships held that any order passed by the High Court under section 10 of the Letters Patent in its disciplinary jurisdiction, was not an order within the meaning of section 39 of the Letters Patent for which leave could be granted to appeal to the Privy Council.
The petition was dismissed.

TURKISH PRISONERS FROM BASRA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Fifteen Turkish prisoners from Busra arrived at Howrah the day before yesterday. They have been kept in custody at Fort William. Four of them bore bullet wounds.

The first dividend of four annas in the rupee to the creditors of the Amritsar Bank is being paid at the office of the Official Liquidators.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND (REPLAYED TIE).

HORNETS (0) DRAW WITH JHANSI (0).

The replay of this drawn tie in the second round of the tournament came off on the Gymkhana ground on Friday before a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators when neither team could assert superiority over the other; there being no scoring even after an extra ten minutes' play. After the lengthy descriptive account of the teams' standard of play which has appeared in these columns, it will suffice for the present to say that the game proved most interesting, each team trying its level best to secure the lead over the other. But defence in each case prevailed over attack and a pointless draw resulted.
The game will be replayed on Monday.
The sides were:—
Hornets:—Connell, goal; W. James and J. James, backs; Rodricks, Windsor and Fido, halves; Downes, Navin, Linn, Cramer and Neil, forwards.
Jhansi:—Cunningham, goal; Esai and Scantlan, backs; Gellard, Walton and Saunders, halves; Low, Hebbard, Spiers, Longman and Jones, forwards.
Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Asher.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. R. G. A. COLABA.

LACTAGOL.

In a country like India where the correct feeding of infants is, while of extreme importance, so very difficult, knowledge of means whereby a Nursing Mother may increase her secretion of breast milk, will be very highly appreciated. The medical profession has from time to time, had many pretentious claims submitted to it in this connection, but nothing has ever fulfilled the expectations formed of it until the introduction of Lactagol, by this time, no doubt, well known to the majority of our readers. Naturally enough, after so many disappointments, a preparation for which such unprecedented claims have been made, has been subjected to the most severe tests and the greatest possible credit is due to the Manufacturers of Lactagol for the numerous and in some cases really wonderful successes with which this result of their scientific labours has been attended. The advantages of this, the natural method of infant feeding are too obvious to necessitate insistence upon but those readers of the "Chronicle" who have any personal interest in infant welfare, should obtain from Messrs. Jamnadas Bros., in Bombay a copy of a pamphlet issued by the manufacturers of Lactagol entitled "Practical Advice to all Mothers" which will be sent post free to all who enquire.
Lactagol is essentially a British preparation manufactured by Messrs. E. T. Pearson & Co. Ltd., in their extensive and up-to-date Laboratories at Mitcham in Surrey. It is made from the Cotton Plant and it will be seen therefore that it is not a quack remedy nor a drug but a valuable food, the origin of which is publicly stated.

BUILDER OF FIRST TORPEDO-BOAT.

One of the men most deeply interested in the ramming of U12 by the destroyer Ariel is the builder of the Ariel, Sir John Isaac Thornycroft. That great naval architect must be watching the performances of the particular type of craft which owes its development mainly to him with feelings of the profoundest solicitude, remarks the "Star." The very first torpedo-boat was built by him at his Chiswick yard. It was ordered by the Norwegian Government, and later Sir John turned out the pioneer torpedo-boat of the British Navy. That was in 1877, and the strange vessel, called the Lightning, attracted world-wide attention. The real foundation of all fast launches and torpedo-boats of the present day was not the Lightning, however, but the Miranda, built by Sir John Thorncroft five years before the Lightning electrified the shipbuilding profession.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 16.

The Karachi Freight Market report shows that there are no charters or berth bookings to report. Exporters have been buying wheat during the week on behalf of the Government and steamers to carry these purchases away will be required towards the end of this month and in May. Presumably the Government have made arrangements to obtain and supply the necessary tonnage. The shippers of parcel cargo are in great difficulties for want of steamers to meet their requirements.

Mr. Nibaran Chunder Bose, who resigned the Dewanship of Atha Mullick Raj, one of the Feudatory States in Orissa District, arrived in Calcutta on the 25th of the last month. Before leaving for Calcutta he despatched his belongings via B. N. Railway to Armenian Ghat. The articles arrived on Wednesday when a sword-stick and a battle-axe were found in his bedding. Bose was arrested under the Arms Act and placed before the Commissioner of Police this morning. He contended that there are no Arms Act restrictions in the place whence he had come and he was not aware that he was infringing any law by bringing them into Calcutta. He was warned and discharged and the sword-stick was ordered to be confiscated.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS

MUNICIPAL RESPONSIBILITY.

MAGISTRATES' STRICTURES.

The Girgaum Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman) and Dr. A. D. Mody, disposed of the case in which the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged Tookaram Amratrao with overloading his bullock cart. Mr. Kamat defended the accused.
The case for the prosecution was that on the 22nd January last about 10 a.m., the accused, who was a servant in the employ of a contractor, named Deoba Chimaji, who supplied the Municipality with bullocks, was driving a pair of bullocks yoked to a Municipal water cart of the barrel type. He was going towards Gol Pitha when on the Khetwady Back Road he found his passage barred by a Municipal canvas hose attached to a gully-flushing engine, lying along the whole width of the road. The road on his left was dug up for repairs and loose stones were lying about. The digging operation had given the road on that side a considerable slope. Seeing his passage barred, he tried to turn back and when his cart was exactly athwart, it rolled backwards with force, the sprinkle tube striking violently against the verandah of a grocer's shop, one of the bullocks falling down at the same time. A Parsi girl, aged about 8 years, happened to be standing at the shop, leaning against the verandah and with her face towards the shop, making purchases. Hence, when the sprinkler tube dashed against the wall, her neck and the upper part of her trunk came between the tube and the wall and she died in five minutes. The prosecution further alleged that the weight of the cart, filled with water, was too heavy for the pair of bullocks of the size that were used, and that the dashing backwards of the cart was due to the fact that the weight was too much for these animals to keep the cart in control.
The defence was that the animals were in a fit state of health on the day in question, for they were passed as such by the Municipal Veterinary Surgeon. The accident was solely due to the unusual slope given to the road by the digging operation.
The Magistrate held that there had been overloading as the bullocks were seen dragging the load with difficulty. The Court deemed it necessary to invite the attention of the Bombay Municipality to the evidence recorded in this case. It especially drew its attention to the system under which the selection of bullocks for the various works connected with the Engineering Department of the Municipality was made. The ordinary pair of bullocks of the type used in the present instance appeared to be very weak and it was sheer cruelty to the animals and a positive danger to the public to use animals of this type for the heavy pull of a full water cart, especially on the sloping roads and bridges of Bombay. Again when weak and rejected bullocks were sometimes used in spite of the examination by the Veterinary Surgeon, no serious notice seemed to be taken to prevent such practices. The Court also wished to remove any misapprehension that might exist to the effect that persons driving bullocks yoked to Municipal bullock carts could not be arrested even if the animals were unfit: They convicted the accused and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 20, in default, eight days' simple imprisonment.

LANGUAGE TEST FOR ALIENS.

GERMAN DEVICE THAT FAILED.

Six enemy aliens—five Germans and one Austrian—were charged at Liverpool in mail week with having made a false declaration to the alien officer. All the accused were marine firemen. They were employed as stokers on the American liner New York, which had just arrived at Liverpool from America. They described themselves as of different nationalities—one a Dane, another a Hollander, and a third a Swede, &c., but when questioned by an expert in those languages they were found not to be familiar with them. Then they admitted their German or Austrian nativity. One of the men, who said he had taken out papers with a view to becoming an American citizen, was remanded, and the others, who pleaded that they could not have obtained a ship had they declared themselves to be Germans, were each sent to prison for six months.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 17, 1915.

AIR FRIGHTFULNESS.

After a few weeks of respite, and perhaps healthy retrospection on the feats of the Royal Flying Corps at Cuxhaven, the pirates have once more commenced their former pursuit of air-frightfulness. Fortunately, there was no baby-killing this time, a fact which we must not attribute to any sudden qualms of conscience or recently acquired respect for the claims of humanity on the part of our foes. On the contrary it is more than likely that owing to the absence of female and infant casualties, the bells of Berlin have remained silent and unimpressed. On the outbreak of war, thanks to the extravagance of the Home press there was something in the shape of a Zeppelin panic in London and some of the seaside and great provincial towns. After events have shown that the Zeppelin menace is after all a remote danger and we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the British immunity up till now from any serious attacks from the Kaiser's much vaunted aerial leviathans. Semi-official reports and rumours have often hinted that the German Government had recently introduced a big aerial programme, which was being put into execution at tremendous speed at Friedrickshafen on Lake Constance. Similar rumours have been current regarding the construction of scores of new submarines and it is more than likely that in both cases we have a very exaggerated version of the truth. The idea that the recent developments in aerial science would revolutionise war is now an exploded theory though aeroplanes have fully justified their existence. The German public, in spite of the inspired articles in the press, which endeavour to convey to their readers a picture of the United Kingdom encircled by a band of submarines and its population awaiting in terrified suspense the onslaught of the Zeppelins, must be beginning to realise that von Tirpitz frightfulness, atrocious as it is in conception, is somewhat ludicrous in practice. Already we hear that reports of sharp differences of opinion exist in the German Government regarding the respectability of the submarine campaign of piracy, and there is no reason to disbelieve these reports, for there must be some responsible people left in Berlin who are averse to the destruction of the last shred of self-respect of their country. And the German people, or at least the more discerning of them, must be asking themselves whether it is worth while to torpedo merchant vessels without notice, sending non-combatants unwarned to a watery grave, or to drop bombs on unfortified towns and thus earn the execration of the civilised world, for such small results. The reports which come from the East Coast of England to-day justify the belief that the great Zeppelin raid, which Germany has been preparing for so many months, has matured. But the result is laughable. Zeppelins appeared at Blyth and Wallsend and at Maldon in Essex. Numbers of bombs were dropped but without doing anything but the most trifling damage anywhere, and there was no loss of life at all. There was no trace of fear or panic, the people merely taking their precautions quietly and speedily. At Blyth, we are told, a Zeppelin proved a great attraction at a recruiting meeting, and the incident was turned to good account by a clergyman who was addressing the meeting! The fact of the matter is that the Zeppelin has been a failure so far as the objects which it is expected to carry out, are concerned. So far as reliable evidence goes, on fifty per cent. of the occasions on which it has been used, it has failed to reach its destination; it has never done any damage of importance, and it often fails to get back to its base. Contrast this with the notable success achieved by and the real value of the work of the Allies' aeroplane and hydroplane craft; and compare it with the results of the companion campaign of "frightfulness" carried out by submarines. The latest official return shows that out of 1,432 vessels which arrived in and sailed from Great Britain in the week ending April 14th two were sunk by torpedoes. In fact, the chief damage has been done to neutral vessels, and it will be interesting to see how long the Dutch Government will tolerate the repeated assaults on Dutch merchant shipping. The German arms have proved mighty on land, though the hour of their supremacy has now undoubtedly passed, but on the sea and in the air they are a pitiable failure.

A GRIEVOUS BLUNDER.

It appears from the explanation given to the Indian Chamber by the Member of Commerce in response to the suggestion of that body to invite competent Indian witnesses before the Railway Committee, that no independent committee has been appointed to investigate the merits of State railway management *versus* Company management. The committee is the Railway Board itself. That statement entirely alters the whole aspect of the investigation. It is to be purely a departmental enquiry and, it seems, no witnesses are to be invited. Thus Mr. Clark has dissipated the popular belief which his speech had created. It may not be his fault. But there was a certain ambiguity about the reference to the committee in the reply he made in the Viceregal Council to Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola's speech. We are not aware that he was reported as having said anything to suggest that the committee he had in his mind at the time was only that discounted committee, the Railway Board. But equivocation is one of the chief attributes of the modern oracles of Executive Councils in all parts of the Empire. And it has occasionally been discovered that part of a speech delivered in Council has found no room in the identical speech afterwards appearing in the official gazette as the "authorised" revised version.

What is the meaning of a departmental Committee? This, that a committee who it in camera armed by legislation and empowered to do many things are appointed to confirm their own facts and acts, and revise them where they have been transparently erroneous, and report to the Government their own judgment that what they have done is satisfactory and need not be interfered with. It is needless to observe that such a committee is illusory and its judgment can inspire no confidence in a critical public. A departmental committee is its own judge and jury! There is a great popular clamour to enquire into a branch of the administration against which many indictments are alleged. It is really in the position of an accused at the bar of the public opinion. It is its conduct and action which require to be investigated. Commonsense suggests that for such a purpose an independent body of men is wanted thoroughly to enquire into the facts and lay their fingers on the weak spots. But such are the ways of Government, Indian or any other, that it always prefers that this task should be performed by the sacred hierarchy which has blundered and made the public suffer for its sins of omission and commission. The result or at least the expectation, is that under the cloak of the enquiry the agitation of the public is allayed and finally stifled. For the prompt reply of the Government to any critic in the Council, after the report is published, would be that the Committee had already "fully enquired" into the matter and there was no reason to take further action. We venture to say there is no ethics off any kind in such a practice. And the sooner administrations abandon a practice, which is so repugnant to public ethics, and follow the course that inspires confidence in the public the better.

In the present instance we cannot disguise our feeling, that a very grave mistake has been made. The shortcomings of the Railway Board require to be thoroughly investigated by an outside body of independent experts. It is the system for which the Board is responsible which is on its defence and requires to be tested and it is upon those tests that the public want a report as to what should be the proper remedies for the many complaints against the Railway Board. Whether railways, exclusively managed by the State, or railways belonging to the State and managed by the Companies are economical, is undoubtedly a statistical enquiry in the first instance. But surely such an enquiry is best made by independent experts unconnected with the Indian administration. As matters stand the public can have no reliance on this branch of railway management, and, we repeat, the Government of India, who are credited with so much acumen and statesmanship and who are trusted by the people, have made a most grievous blunder in shelving a proper and searching enquiry into railway management, by leaving the matter in the hands of the Railway Board, which has been the subject of so much intelligent and severe criticism.

Notes of the Day.

The Inventor of Treasury Bills.

A correspondent, whose letter we publish in another column, enquires what is our authority for stating that Lord Goschen was the first to introduce Treasury Bills, and claims that they were first introduced by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1877. The origin of Treasury Bills is told in the following extract from the "Dictionary of Banking" by W. Thompson:—

> In a letter to the "Economist," November, 1909, Lord Welby explained that Treasury Bills were invented by Mr. Walter Bagehot in 1877. The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to provide certain funds by an increase of the floating debt. Mr. Bagehot's advice was asked and he replied:
> The English Treasury has the finest credit in the world, and it must learn to use it to the best advantage. A security resembling as nearly as possible a commercial bill of exchange,—that is, a bill issued under discount, and falling due at certain intervals,—would probably be received with favour by the Money Market, and would command good terms.
> His advice was acted upon, and the bills have continued in favour ever since.

What Lord Goschen Did.

Lord Welby is the greatest living expert on Treasury finance, having been at its head for a very long period and his authority and knowledge are absolute. Our correspondent's contention, based on the extract from Burn's "Stock Exchange Investment in Theory and Practice" is therefore substantially correct. But our allusion to Lord Goschen, which we must admit was not strictly correct, was based on the fact that though Sir Stafford Northcote gave the lead, the practice was not largely followed for the first ten years following on 1877. In 1888, however, Lord Goschen took the decided step of abolishing the Exchequer Bills, and improved on the Treasury Bills which are now in vogue. The story of the change is told by Mr. Henry Higgs, who has recently published a leading work on the Financial System of the United Kingdom. Thus, though Lord Goschen neither invented nor introduced Treasury Bills, he was the author of the great change that was effected in 1888.

Government's Excise Policy.

The Press Note, which we published in our columns yesterday, lays down the Government's policy of enhancing the liquor taxation as a temperance measure, but it is difficult to believe that it is seriously suggested that this will act as a completely deterrent measure. Government's past experience in this respect should have convinced them that such measures are useless. When liquor can be had in plenty at all convenient places, price is not a thing which will prevent people from indulging in this vice. The consumption of liquor is growing every year, along with the revenue. In every case where the prices have been enhanced the results have been most disappointing. In England the representatives of the drink traffic have been suggesting that instead of closing the shops the duty should be enhanced, and it is admitted that those men are very keen men of business. In England, too, where the price of liquor has been gradually going up, the consumption has steadily kept pace with it. This is an old heresy that the Government Press Note trots out. The result will not be what they expect. People will pay more money and drink the usual quantity.

The Only Remedy.

We fear the step taken will only tend further to impoverish the people without benefitting them. The late Mr. Gokhale once said that he himself held the views which have been embodied in the Press Note, that the increase of price meant decrease of consumption, but he had to give up these opinions on account of concrete facts which tended to a different conclusion. As long as the "lure of drink" is there, in the shape of plentiful shops, human nature being as it is, it is impossible to hope for an improvement. The only way to combat this evil is education and a lesser number of shops. It is generally acknowledged that local option is the most important thing to be kept in view, if it is desired to spread temperance. But as long as the Government's policy is, as we had occasion to point out recently, to provide for the needs of the minority,—a minority of 3 or 4 per cent. in the case of the now notorious Ghoda,—and neglect the representations and welfare of the majority, there can be no expectation of local option, and an effectual check to the drink evil. The case of Mysore, which enhanced the rates of liquor in order to discourage the drink evil, may be quoted. Here both the quantity of liquor and the income have increased beyond the hopes od Government, but the Government of Mysore has paid very little attention to this question. It introduced the British system of increasing prices with the most deplorable results.

Problems of Behar.

Besides the outstanding questions of Indian politics many interesting topics form the subject of the Presidential Address delivered by Mr. Nand Kishore Lall at the seventh session of the Behar Provincial Conference, which was held at Chupra during the first week of the current month. Like every educated Indian Mr. Kishore has his vision of the India of the future, and while discussing possible new problems after the war, he quotes with approval and enthusiasm the plea of "The Nation" for a just and liberal adjustment of the machinery of administration to the changed circumstances. Mr. Nand Kishore dwells at length on the question of Beharees and Bengalees. Indian politics will certainly have much to gain by the growth of a healthy spirit of provincial rivalry, but the less we hear of inter-provincial jealousies the better it will be for our common progress. Proceeding to the Hindu-Moslem question Mr. Nand Kishore feels that, in the fullness of time, the initiative will be taken by the Beharee Muslims in asking for the abolition of special electorates as now established, since the relations between the two communities in Behar are on the whole exceptionally happy. Mr. Nand Kishore touches the crux of the question, when he says that religion and patriotism are two different things. "Religion," he says, "is a man's private concern, whereas patriotism is his duty to the land of his birth." Mr. Nand Kishore urges the claim of Behar to be raised to the status of a Presidency Government and voices the dissatisfaction of the educated classes with the rule of a Lieutenant-Governor, but he seems to forget that,—*pace* Lord MacDonnell,—some of the tribes in Behar are living in the stone age and we must wait for them to develop.

An Indian Public School.

As already briefly stated in our columns a new residential school at Hastings House, Alipore, is expected to be opened on a temporary basis early in July. The full scheme is still under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Mr. W. F. Papworth, of Bishop's Cotton School, Simla, who is in Calcutta, will be the first headmaster. The school is primarily intended for the sons of influential Indian gentlemen, the main object being to give boys an education on the lines of English public schools. Boys are to be prepared for the Cambridge Local Examination or the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board examinations. Work will be conducted by the headmaster and European assistant master assisted by a staff of Indian graduates. Arrangements have been made for accommodation for fifty boys and a certain number of day-boys will also be admitted. Dormitory and dining accommodation will be provided in Hastings House, while classes will be conducted on the groundfloor in the political officers' quarters. In the grounds there will be a special hospital ward and hospital nurses will live on the premises. At present boys between the ages of 10 and 18 will be admitted into the school and after three years the minimum age will be limited to thirteen. Fees for a boarder will be Rs. 100 per month, while day-boys are to pay Rs. 25. The school seems to have good prospects, judging from the number of pupils who have applied, and it is expected it will open with a full complement.

Lady Muir Mackenzie and Indian Women.

We could wish that all those who are interested in the welfare of Indian women, and not less those who are responsible for their education, would carefully read the suggestive letter of Lady Muir Mackenzie, which was published in our columns recently. The letter was written in response to the hope expressed by Sir William Wedderburn in the same journal that this war might bring about a definite Indian and English entente. It is interesting to find Lady Muir Mackenzie heartily supporting the view of Sir William Wedderburn that such an entente will best be helped about by "the women of progressive sympathies" both in the East and the West. And from few could the tribute to Indian womanhood have come more gracefully. "I have been deeply impressed toe," writes Lady Muir Mackenzie, "by the courage and capacity of Indian women. Yet how limited are their opportunities, how severely has their genius been suppressed! But the unquenchable spirit conquers all difficulties, and we see these fragile, retiring girls becoming excellent doctors and surgeons." But more remarkable than anything is the frankness with which Lady Muir Mackenzie emphasises the unwillingness of the rulers of India to acknowledge how vital to India's future is the proper education of her daughters. The most recent illustration of this attitude which she gives, shows a strange want of courtesy on the part of the India Office. Lady Muir Mackenzie is the president of the Indian Women's Education Association, whose object is to bring over to England girls of signal intellectual attainment and train them to be teachers, so that after their return to India they may be allowed to become heads of women's colleges and schools. The Association petitioned the Secretary of State for a very modest grant to enable it to carry on this good work. But, as Lady Muir Mackenzie says, its letter was simply ignored!

"ALL I POSSESS."

[*"Indian women have not only parted with their sons, husbands, and brothers, at the call of the King, but many of them who are too humble to make their offer to the Viceroy, are willing, if need be, to part with their personal jewellery and ornaments, things which in India constitute the women's insurance fund, as they did in bygone times when religion or honour was in danger."—Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, in a letter to The "Times," September 12th, 1914.*]

Women of England, O what are you giving.
For home and for child, and for honour and truth?
Husband and son give we—loving and living—
The joy of our fireside, the love of our youth:

Women of England, O what are you spending?
The work of our hands and the gold we can spare,
Hopes, prayers and tears and a spirit unbending,
All we can muster and all we can share.

Women of India, where the palms shiver,
Watch the white roadway. A world's width away.
Swing the brown legions and women's lips quiver,
Women's hearts bleed at the close of the day,

Women of India, they give in rich measure,
Pluck from their bosoms the gems of their pride,
All that they have in the wide world of treasure,
The gift of a husband, the dower of a bride.

"All I possess" Unborn ages shall name them.
Great among givers when England had need.
How shall we honour them? Lo, we acclaim them.
Peerless in sacrifice, noblest in deed.

BELLA SIDNEY WOOLF,
(MRS. B. H. LOCK).

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

AIRSHIPS ON EAST COAST.

LUDICROUS RESULTS.

FRENCH ASCENDANCY IN ARGONNE.

DUTCH INDIGNATION AGAINST GERMANY.

Two Zeppelins raided the Northumberland coast on Wednesday night. Bombs were dropped on several towns but the damage was trifling. No person was killed and no one was seriously hurt. At one place a stack was set on fire, while at another a cycle was smashed into splinters. All reports pay a tribute to the exemplary behaviour of the people during the raid.

The Germans torpedoed and sank the Dutch steamer Katwijk off the Noordhinder lightship. The crew were saved. Following the sinking of the Media and other incidents and the seizure of four trawlers it has created the greatest excitement and indignation in Holland. Articles in papers are remarkably strong.

In continuation of their offensive of April 13 the British troops moved out from Shaiba on April 14 and advanced against a position two miles south-east of Shaiba held by the enemy's advanced troops. The enemy was so severely handled that he retired about sixteen miles.

The French ascendency in Argonne is ever increasing. The French have also gained a brilliant success north of Arras, completing last month's progress. The whole spur south-east of Notre Dame de Lottere was captured at the point of the bayonet.

As a reprisal for the Zeppelin attack on Nancy French aeroplanes dropped five bombs on the imperial headquarters at Mezieres and Charleville.

It is officially announced that the British casualties to April 11 amounted to 139,347.

Earl Kitchener informed the Amalgamated Society of Engineers that the best way to avert conscription was to fill the workshops for the production of munitions.

KACHIN TROUBLE IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 16.

It is reported from Mitkyina that about midnight the other day a gang of some 25 Kachins armed with fire-arms set fire to the District Bungalow, Nante, (Mogoung subdivision), and when the villagers rushed to extinguish the flames they were fired upon; two villagers were wounded. The gang then set fire to an Indian's house. One of the villagers fired at the gang who decamped. The scene of attack has been visited by the Deputy Commissioner and the Commandant of the Military Police with a force of fifty rifles.

ZEPPELINS VISIT THE EAST COAST.

LUDICROUS RESULTS: DAMAGE TO A CYCLE!

ZEPPELINS ON EAST COAST.

BOMBS DROPPED ON SEVERAL TOWNS.

SLIGHT DAMAGE: NO CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, April 15, 12-45 a.m.

Zeppelins raided the Northumberland Coast to-night.

LATER, 3-40 a.m.

Newcastle telegrams state that a Zeppelin was sighted at 8 in the evening. It passed quietly over Blyth, but dropped over twenty bombs in the Colliery district a few miles inland.

The only damage was slight fires which were quickly extinguished and a smashed cycle. There were no casualties.

The Zeppelin afterwards disappeared seaward. The district was throughout in darkness, but everything was normal again by eleven in the evening.

NO FEAR OR PANIC.

EXEMPLARY BEHAVIOUR OF THE PEOPLE.

LONDON, April 15.

Bombs were dropped on Blyth and Wallsend.

The town of Shields is in darkness in anticipation of a raid.

All reports pay a tribute to the exemplary behaviour of the people during the raid.

There was no trace of fear or panic.

Precautions were taken quietly, speedily and successfully.

The latest estimates show that the damage was trifling and confirm that no person was killed and no one seriously hurt.

The bombs were mostly of an incendiary type, and were eighteen inches long.

The appearance of the Zeppelin proved a great attraction at a recruiting meeting at Blyth.

A clergyman was speaking when the airship was observed, and he turned the incident to good account.

TWO AIRSHIPS OVER MALDON.

BOMBS ON HEYBRIDGE BASIN.

LONDON, April 16.

The Zeppelins at 12-30 this morning, dropped four bombs on Maldon, Essex.

No damage was done.

They also dropped bombs on Heybridge basin.

Some premises were set on fire.

The Zeppelins came up the river Blackwater.

MORE DETAILS.

LONDON, April 16.

The inhabitants of Blyth thought that the Zeppelin was British, as it crossed the town quietly, but they were shortly undeceived when they saw flashes and heard an explosion a few miles inland.

Eight bombs were dropped at Choppington, Bedlington and Seaton Delaval, but the only damage was a stack set on fire.

Other bombs were dropped at Annitsford, Seaton Burn and Killingworth.

The only damage was an outhouse set on fire at Seaton Burn, but it was quickly extinguished.

The airship went towards the Tyne and dropped two bombs on Benton. They fell into a field, smashing a cycle into splinters, and slightly injuring the cyclist.

Six bombs were dropped on Wallsend, causing four small fires. One fell on a house and brought down the ceiling. Another caused a fire on the railway, delaying the traffic for a few minutes.

The airship crossed the Tyne and dropped two bombs without causing any damage, and then returned towards the sea.

Lights were extinguished in the towns, the trams were stopped and telephones suspended during the visitation.

No lives were lost.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 16.

It is officially stated in Berlin that a Zeppelin attacked the mouth of the Tyne on the evening of the 14th instant and returned safely.

A ZEPPEL'N'S FATE.

AMSTERDAM, April 15.

A Zeppelin descended in trees at Aalterbrug. Many of the crew were killed by the gun-fire of the Allies.

DUTCH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

INDIGNATION IN HOLLAND.

SEVERE PRESS CRITICISMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, April 15.

The Germans torpedoed and sank the Dutch steamer Katwijk off the Noordhinder lightship. The crew were saved.

The vessel was laden with American grain consigned to the Dutch Government.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 15.

The Dutch steamer Katwijk was torpedoed without notice.

She was anchored at the time and sank in fifteen minutes.

The crew only reached the lightship in an exhausted condition after rowing all night.

Following the sinking of the Media and other incidents, and to-day's news, the seizure of trawlers, has created the greatest excitement and indignation in Holland.

Confidence is everywhere expressed that the Government will demand full redress from Germany.

Articles in papers are remarkably strong in tone.

The "Telegraaf" says that the most perfunctory examination must have shown truly the neutral character of the vessel, and adds, "We must expect Germany immediately to be made responsible for this severe violation of the rights of neutral Powers. A Dutch ship, chartered by the Dutch Government, has been torpedoed off the Dutch coast by a State pretending to maintain friendly relations with the Netherlands. How many more similar proofs of friendship must we receive before we declare that we would prefer open enmity?"

The journal "Maasbode" says it is now no longer possible to regard the actions of German submarines as regrettable mistakes.

The "Rotterdamsche Courant" says the affair of the Katwijk is the most serious submarine incident of the war. There was no doubt of the destination of the cargo.

FOUR DUTCH TRAWLERS SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

AMSTERDAM, April 15.

The Germans have seized four Dutch trawlers, and taken them to Cuxhaven.

SUBMARINE "FRIGHTFULNESS."

QUARRELS IN BERLIN.

ROTTERDAM, April 15.

The report comes from a diplomatic source, that there have been quarrels in Berlin on the subject of submarine "frightfulness."

Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg is opposed to Admiral von Tirpitz, the originator of the idea, and it was only after a long struggle that the Imperial consent was obtained, but Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg is still in disagreement.

The vacillating conduct of the pirates is due to varying orders of the authorities.

THE FUTILE BLOCKADE.

TWO OUT OF 1,432.

LONDON, April 16.

The British Admiralty announces that two British vessels were sunk by torpedos during the week ending 14th instant, while 1,432 vessels arrived in and sailed from Great Britain.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

LONDON, April 15.

The British steamer Ptarmigan has been torpedoed off the Dutch coast. Eleven out of a crew of twenty-two were saved.

SINKING OF THE DRESDEN.

IN CHILIAN TERRITORIAL WATERS.

LONDON, April 16.

In reply to a friendly protest, Sir Edward Grey has apologised to Chili for the sinking of the Dresden in Chilian territorial waters, but he points out that the Dresden had not accepted internment and her colours were still flying.

M. VENIZELOS' RETIREMENT.

LONDON, April 16.

A telegram to "The Times" from Athens states that M. Venizelos is going to Egypt and then to Switzerland, where he will stay till the end of the war.

FIGHTING IN MESOPOTAMIA.

FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

ENEMY SEVERELY HANDLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

In continuation of our offensive movement of April 13th our troops moved out from Shaiba at 5 a.m. on April 14th and advanced against a position on rising ground, some two miles south-east of Shaiba which was held by the enemy's advanced troops.

By 10.30 a.m. our troops were in occupation of this position and an advance was then begun against the enemy's main position which was immediately to the east of Barjisiyah and four miles south-west of Shaiba.

The enemy whose strength was estimated at not less than fifteen thousand including six battalions of regulars with six guns, was found to be holding a stronger entrenched position to which he clung with great tenacity. His trenches were situated at the foot of a slope down which our troops advanced to attack with the greatest gallantry under a very hot artillery and rifle fire.

Heavy casualties were necessarily incurred in this position of advance, but our troops advanced with great determination and at about 4-30 p.m. a charge with the bayonet by the whole line drove the enemy from his trenches.

The enemy was so severely handled that he retired about sixteen miles that night.

The Turkish troops showed themselves to be well trained and well disciplined and fought bravely. Their trenches were excellently sited and they used their machine guns from concealed positions with great effect.

Our troops, British and Indian, displayed pluck and determination of a high order. We captured about two hundred prisoners and several machine guns.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

AUSTRIA STILL HOLDING ON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 14th:—

The Carpathian battle has developed with great intensity on the 11th and 12th instant. The Russians have progressed south of the Dukla Pass and gained a victory in the direction of the Uszok Pass, after an extremely severe fight, capturing the heights four and five miles north of the Pass. The Russians also repulsed the impetuous attacks again delivered in great strenth against Kosziova, a scene of much severe fighting. The Austrians are still holding the Uszok Pass, one of the most important routes to the interior of Hungary, but in Russian military opinion the general situation remains favourable and the enemys growing resistance is attributable to the recognition that the very existence of the Austro-Hungarian is at stake.

On the front to the west of the Niemen the Russians have repulsed several German attacks.

Sir John French reports no change last week and the French communiqué contains nothing noteworthy.

There are signs of renewed activity at the Dardanelles. A Turkish communique says on Monday the allied ships shelled the forts at the entrance.

THE BATTLE AT SHAIBA.

It is reported from Basrah that on April 12th a force of the Turkish troops and Arab tribesmen, estimated at about 20,000, attacked the position held by our troops at Shaiba, nine miles south west of Basrah. The enemy delivered two attacks the first at 5 a.m. and the second at 2/15 p.m. and were repulsed.

On April 13th our troops counter-attacked the enemy and drove them from a position one and half miles to the north of Shaiba. The attack was preceded by a cavalry reconnaisance in which a squadron of the 7th Hariana Lancers particularly distinguished itself by delivering a gallant charge.

On April 14th our troops resumed the offensive and attacked the enemy in a strongly entrenched position near Barjisiyah four miles south west of Shaiba. Our troops advanced with great gallantry under a very hot fire and drove the enemy from his position at the point of the bayonet. In the action of 13th we captured 416 prisoners and two guns and in that of 14th about 200 prisoners and some machine guns.

AUSTRALIA'S GIFT TO THE WAR OFFICE.

HOSPITAL OF A THOUSAND BEDS.

MELBOURNE, April 15.

The Commonwealth has presented the War Office with a hospital of a thousand beds with

POSITION IN ARGONNE.

ASCENDANCY INCREASING.

ALL GAINS CONSOLIDATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 15.

A communiqué says:—We had the advantago in local trench fighting in Argonne. Our ascendancy here is ever-increasing.

The Germans bombarded our positions at Les Eparges but did not attack.

Our latest progress in Bois d'Ailly made us masters of a portion of the principal German trench and north of this trench of a strip of ground four-hundred metres long by a hundred metres deep.

We consolidated our latest gains in the Bois de Mortmare and Bois le Pretre.

At Avillers near La Boiselle our heavy artillery completely destroyed the enemy's trenches and shelters.

We progressed northward of Lauch 1,500 metres towards Schnepfenriethkopf, south-west of Metzeral.

SUCCESS NORTH OF ARRAS.

FRENCH AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

PARIS, April 16.

Last night's communique said:—We gained a brilliant success north of Arras, completing last months progress. The whole spur south-east of Notre Dame de Lorette was captured at the point of the bayonet. We captured 160 prisoners including several officers, three trench-mortars and two mitrailleuses.

Three German counter-attacks at Les Eparges and in Argonne on Wednesday night with the object of recapturing the eastern salient were repulsed with heavy loss.

As a reprisal for the Zeppelin attack on Nancy our aeroplanes dropped five bombs on the Imperial headquarters at Mezieres and Charleville. Fifteen of our aeroplanes bombed Ostend.

"FILL THE WORKSHOPS."

TO AVERT CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, April 15.

The chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers says that Earl Kitchener told the Society's Executive that the most effective way to avert conscription was to fill the workshops for the production of munitions.

JEWISH RECRUITING.

TRIBUTE FROM EARL KITCHENER.

LONDON, April 15.

The Lord Chief Justice speaking at a Jewish recruiting meeting at Shoreditch mentioned that eleven-thousand Jews were serving in the forces.

A message from Earl Kitchener was read paying a tribute to the work of the Jewish Recruiting Committee.

EXPORT OF INDIAN WHEAT.

AGENTS MAY FINANCE THEMSELVES.

LONDON, April 15.

A rumour is current that the Indian and Home Governments have decided to allow their wheat agents to finance themselves. This would bring a fair amount of Easter bills into the money market to its satisfaction.

MAXIMUM PRICE FIXED BY GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

In connection with the scheme for the control of wheat by the Government the Commerce and Industry Department, announce that the maximum price up to which purchases of wheat for export may be made on behalf of the Government by firms acting as their agents, is and will be up to April 24th Rs. 5-12-0 per maund (F. O. B.) for white Karachi wheat at Karachi and Bombay. On and from April 25th the price will be Rs. 5-8-0 per maund and further reductions will be made later on. The initial price of Rs. 5-12-0 per maund corresponds closely to the up-country price of nine seers to a rupee at such markets as Lyallpur or Cawnpore. Owing to the high level of freights from Calcutta it is not contemplated to ship wheat from that port for the present

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S DESPATCH

SOME NOTABLE MINOR ACTIONS.

PRAISE FOR FLYING CORPS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 14.

Among minor actions reported in Sir John French's despatch may be mentioned the engagements on February 6th south of La Bassee over the ground known as brick-stacks, which was the source of considerable annoyance to our men.

A severe bombardment at two in the afternoon preceded a brisk attack by the Third battalion of Coldstreams and Irish Guards supported by the fire from flanking positions which had been seized overnight by the same regiments. The attack succeeded and carried our line forty yards east of the brick stacks.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO BREAK THROUGH.

During February the enemy made several attempts to break through our line, but was invariably repulsed with loss. A particularly vigorous attempt on February 17th was brilliantly repulsed by the Indians.

On February twenty-eighth Princess Patricia's Canadian Infantry scored a success near St. Eloi and captured a trench.

Sir John French acknowledges the valuable services of this distinguished corps, "so ably organised, trained and commanded by Colonel Farquhar whose death while superintending trench work was a great loss."

INDIAN CAVALRY AT TRENCH WORK.

By arrangement with General Foch a British cavalry corps relieved the Ninth French Corps in a portion of the French trenches for onemonth.

In deference to the strong desire of the commander of the Indian Cavalry Corps, arrangements were made whereby various unit of Indian Cavalry took turns in the trenches and gained valuable experience of trench warfare.

ACTION AT ST. ELOI.

The action on March 14th at St. Eloi centred on a large mound south-east of the village.

The Germans directed a very heavy bombardment on our trenches and exploded a mine under the mound.

Simultaneously they launched a strong infantry attack. Our artillery and infantry inflicted loss on the enemy during the Germans' advance, but nevertheless the enemy penetrated our first line of trenches at several points.

The garrisons of other works which successfully resisted the attack were exposed to an enfilading fire and were compelled to retire.

Counter attacks by the 82nd Brigade, supported by the 80th, carried out in difficult conditions, resulted in the recapture of all lost ground of material importance.

The following units earned special commendation for their gallant behaviour in this fighting:—

The 2nd Irish Fusiliers. 2nd Cornwalls. 1st Leinsters. 4th Rifle Brigade and Princess Patricia's Canadians.

PATROLS AND FLYING CORPS.

Sir John French pays a tribute to the invincible courage and remarkable resource of our patrols who led with consummate skill and daring and established moral superiority over the enemy. They collected valuable information.

The Flying Corps continue to render services of the greatest value, notwithstanding unfavourable weather. They have made continuous clear reconnaissances on the enemy's front. Certain new important points of aerial activity which it is undesirable to specify, have been pushed forward with vigour and success.

The enemy's aircraft has not shown great activity but whenever and wherever he has been met and attacked he has usually been forced down or compelled to take refuge in his own lines.

EXCELLENT HEALTH.

The general health of the Army continues excellent. Enteric has decreased and the foot trouble which was so threatening in December and January has not recurred on any appreciable scale. These results are due to the skill and energy of the work of the Army Medical Corps under Surgeon-General O'Donnell and also to the precautions of various commanders in supervising the establishment and efficient maintenance of bathing places, wash-houses and the ingenious means employed to maintain cleanliness.

THE TERRITORIALS.

Referring to the Territorial troops the Field-Marshal says they acquitted themselves with utmost credit at some of the most critical moments of heavy fighting in March. Sir John French has been much impressed with their value.

The increased strength of the force and the gradual exhaustion of local resources has thrown bigger strain on the lines of communication which nevertheless have worked with smoothness and regularity.

Sir John French affirms that he can well understand how deeply the casualties are felt by the nation, but they are being endured upon at least an equal scale by all combatants.

BRITISH CASUALTIES OF THE WAR.

LONDON, April 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. P

PRINCE ALEXIS ON SERVIA.

VIEWS ON HIS OWN COUNTRY

A HEROIC STRUGGLE.

The scope of the European siuation is so great that one is apt to lose sight at times of one phase of it; that is the herioc struggle of Serbia.

His Highness Prince Alexis Kara Gyorgyevitch of Serbia, stated to a representative of "T. P.'s Weekly" that he had been entrusted by the Serbian Government with a special mission on behalf of the Serbian Red Cross.

He is a nephew, once removed, of the King of Serbia, Peter Karagyorgyevitch, and the great-grand-son of the famous Karagyorgye, the "supreme leader" of the Serbians in their revolution against the Turks, started in 1804, and which ultimately led to the liberation and independence of Serbia.

His Highness brought to London many trophies from the battleships, which are being sold at an Exhibition at Selfridge's, for the benefit of the wounded. These include "dum-dum" bullets used by the Austrians, as well as other deadly and curious items.

All Serbians are soldiers, and Prince Alexis of Serbia strikes one first as a man of action. He fought in the last war, and has been on the battlefields during the present one. But just now he has other work to do—a work not so much of diplomacy as of explanation. So that it was in mufti, and in the tranquil region of the Green Park that his Highness spoke of the heroism of his brothers-in-arms amid the mountains so far away.

"We have had a hundred years of war for Independtnce," he said. "Croation Dalmatian—all of them—speak the Serbian language. We are brothers, and want to build a great Serbia. Speaking quite for myself, the Bulgarian War was not our fault. But when peace comes Austria no longer will be able to put one against another, as she succeeded in doing with Bulgaria. An intelligent people in Serbia feel as brothers with Bulgarians."

The Prince apologised for his English, which, however, was not only clear, but very much to the point. He continued:—

"Serbians not only have great bravery, but, in addition to military virtue, I think that we have shown some quiet political sagacity. We are not savages! If the Bulgars would understand their real interest as a Balkan State, they ought, with thankfulness to Russia, to have joined us. If at the beginning of the war we had had 400,000 Bulgarians with us, to-day we would have been in Buda-Pesth. They are splendid fighters—absolutely splendid."

But Serbia has been left to fight the battle of Balkan freedom alone, though Russia by land and Britain and France by sea are sapping their way through. Serbia's heroic struggle has cost much suffering.

"We have done all we could for the wounded. In that we have been trained by previous wars. Besides the wounded, who are very numerous, we have a great number of refugees in all the towns of Serbia. They fled from the north-east when it was invaded by the Austrians, who, in their rout, tried to avenge defeat by organised massacre of innocent people."

Of this Prince Alexis gave only too much evidence, both by photograph and description. Serbia, no less than Belgium, has suffered more than the natural damage of warfare.

"Btsides refugees we have more than 75,000 prisoners, the great majority of whom are Croatians and others who speak Serbian. We treat them as our own soldiers—same food, same care in hospitals, and they walk round absolutely free!"

His Highness then told how the guards (older men of the "Third Appeal," or Reserve) actually handed their guns to the prisoners to carry, when tired or when lighting a cigarette. This he had actually seen, and cited it as a good omen for Serbian unity when the "ramshackle empire" shall have ceased to exert her evil influence.

"Unfortunately, we have still to fight our biggest enemy," said Prince Alexis, and he looked sad as he said the word—"epidemics." "Lots of new missions are going out again to fight typhus and typhoid enteric and dysentery, and the terrible scourge of cholera that came from Galicia, especially around Przebysyl."—(which, by the way, is pronounced "Pshemisl")—"I know that the British people will help us in this, as they have done much already, without being asked! Yes, I know the English. My wife, to whom I was married in 1912, comes of English and American nationality, so that I know something of the people."

The talk then turned on the general lack of knowledge concerning Serbia, to which our representative pleaded guilty.

"Yes, English people will travel in our country after the war," said the Prince. "We have not yet your easy roads, but there are good railways. And after all it is only 36 hours from London to our country. The people are hospitable and not greedy! Switzerland is a miniature Serbia. We have mountains, wild and beautiful. Your English sportsmen will find beautiful wild game (not driven!), fine fishing, and—the mountains."

Then came a survey of social conditions:—

"We have absolutely no beggars, none of the big cities and social misery. The unfortunate always find a place to sleep, and bread, and work to do. There is still the patriarchal family life. If a man marries he builds and settles down near the parental home. If there is a row between husband and wife, the head of the clan, grandfather, or farther sttles it. They do not go to law.

"There are no manufactures, excepting ... We are very democratic. Privates and officers sit toggether in the cafes. The officer is the father or brother. The reason of this national unity is that of our 3,000,000 people about 2,400,000 own their own little part of Serbia. That is why when the Serbs heard that the Austrian millions were advancing against them they laughed at the danger. They are laughing still, and there is not an Austrian on Serbian soil—except the prisoners.!"

The conversation turned on music, and his Highness asked the Princess Alexis her opinions:—

"The music is sad, 'triste,' like the Hungarian, though one dances to it," she said. "It was born under the Turkish domination One cannot trace its origin, but the colour is oriental. The Hungarians have taken it and added a Hungarian touch."

"The Czardas always end in the same way, you notice," added the Prince.

There is a National Theatre at Belgrade, which along with Zagreb (in Croatia) is the chief centre for books. There is nothing uncivilised about Serbia or the Serbians.

Though their part in the war was caused by Austria and not specifically by German aggression, and though it is to Serbia a war of independence (waged really for a century), the Serbs are our Allies equally with the rest. And that is an additional reason for Britons to send gifts, tiny as well as great, to help to supply medical aids in the battle against disease, the only thing a Serbian fears. The fact that the Princess is an Anglo-Celt, and that Prince Alexis speaks our language, are additional reasons for hoping that their visit will help British-Serbian relations. "We hope," said the Prince, "that a Serbian port will be open to British shipping after the war."

MURDERED POLICE OFFICER.

JURY'S VERDICT AT CORONER'S INQUEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Sub-Inspector Suresh Chunder Mukerjee, the victim of the Cornwallis Square tragedy, was concluded yesterday and the jury returned a verdict that death was due to gun shot wounds. It was an act amounting to murder committed by Chitya Priya Roy and others.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant P. J. Blair, Royal Scots.
Colonel G. Bridges, 4th Hussars.
Second-Lieut. A. D. Hopkinson, Gordons.
Lieutenant L. J. Lloyd, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Martin, East Lancashires.

UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Lieutenant S. B. Combe, Irish Horse.
To-day's list contains 314 names.

LONDON, April 16.

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. Holman, Shropshire Light Infantry.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 16.

The following are the names of officers in the hundredth list of casualties reported from France and Belgium which occurred during the successful attack by the Indian Corps on Neuve Chapelle:—

KILLED.

129th Baluchis, Captain R. F. Dill.
2/2nd Gurkhas, Subadar Jitbahadur Gurung.

WOUNDED.

Guides Cavalry (attached Fifteenth Lan-
57th Scinde Rifles, Jemadar Chummar Singh.
84th Punjabis (ttached 129th Baluchis), Subadar Shah Nawaz Khan.

LATER.

The following are the names of officers in the 101st list of casualties reported from France and Belgium.

KILLED.

Subadar Khiyali Singh Neogi, 2-39th Garhwal Rifles.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Risaldar Budan Singh, 29th Lancers.

WOUNDED.

Subadar Sundar Singh, 41st Dogras.

The following additional casualty has been reported from British East Africa:—

KILLED.

Major W. A. S. Walker, 46th Punjabis.

ARRIVAL OF SICK AND WOUNDED AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 16.

The sick and the wounded from Africa arrived this morning via Madras and were removed to the hospital in private motor cars and volunteer ambulance.

ARREST OF A BENGALI POLITICAL SUSPECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

Information reached Calcutta on Thursday evening from Rangoon of the arrest of a Bengalee youth named Kali Podo Ghose. Kali Podo had been one of the accused in the Rajabazar Bomb case who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Alipore, but on appeal acquitted by the High Court. Shortly after his release he went to Burma and had been staying there for about a month. Kali Podo hails from Eastern Bengal and was one of the political suspects. The nature of the charge for which he was arrested is not known but it is suspected that the offence is a political one. He is now detained in jail pending orders from the Burma Govern-

LORD HARDINGE'S VICEROYALTY.

DEMAND FOR EXTENSION OF TERM.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

A general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held yesterday evening in the rooms of the Association for the purpose of making a respectful appeal for the extension of Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy. On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha, seconded by Mr. V. P. Vaidya, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that he wished the President of the Association, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, could have been present that evening and it was to be regretted that the condition of his health had compelled him to go out of Bombay. They had assembled there to request His Imperial Majesty to extend the term of the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge. They all knew that Lord Hardinge was one of the best Viceroys, he was a true friend of India and his administration, which in the usual course terminates in November, was considered the most successful. Meetings were held in Simla, Delhi and Calcutta for this purpose and it was in the fitness of things that their Association should take part in it.

Sir Bhalchandra then read a letter received from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji by the Secretaries in which Mr. Dadabhoy said:

"This is the prayer of all India and I cannot help hoping sincerely that His Imperial Majesty, the King-Emperor will be graciously pleased to grant our appeal."

Mr. H. A. Wadia then moved the following resolution: "The Bombay Presidency Association begs to urge on the attention of the Secretary of State for India that the interests of England and India, alike at the present juncture imperatively demand the extension of the term of office of Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India and prays that the Secretary of State for India will be graciously pleased to lay at the feet of his Majesty the King-Emperor the humble and earnest prayer of this Association to extend His Lordship's term of office until such time as the exigencies of the situation may demand, at the helm of the Indian administration a Viceroy of his deep sympathy, sagacity and statesmanship."

MR. H. A. WADIA.

In doing so, Mr. Wadia said he was sorry that this task fell on him, for this reason that there were other members who could have spoken on this subject with better knowledge personally and with greater authority. He wished he was better prepared to speak on this resolution but after all when every member knew what Lord Hardinge had done and felt how necessary his stay in India was and what India and the Empire owed to him, he felt that the resolution did not need to be dwelt on at any great length. He wished that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta could have been heard on this occasion but they knew,—and he was sure that they all joined with him in his regret,—that his health had compelled him to leave Bombay. There was another voice the absence of which he felt and that was of Mr. Gokhale. He wished Mr. Gokhale was there then to tell them what he had hoped, what he had known, and he could say from personal knowledge that if Mr. Gokhale died in higher hopes for the future of this land, no one had contributed to it so much as their noble Viceroy Lord Hardinge. He had often heard Mr. Gokhale speak with,—he would not say enthusiasm,—fervour, personal affection and deep-rooted sympathy about Lord Hardinge, which in his case was not common when he spoke about the authorities in this country. Three weeks before his death Mr. Gokhale had told him how much India had to depend on Lord Hardinge's health, when time will come,—and they all hoped, it will some very soon,—when the cause His Majesty and the Allies were fighting for will be brought to a triumphant issue and the terms of peace will have to be discussed throughout the Empire. Mr. Gokhale had hoped that at that time the Statesman, who had brought India to its present position, should remain at the helm to vindicate India's claims on the Empire. They all knew what they owed to Lord Hardinge and how he had brought India to its present position. It was due to Lord Hardinge that the Indian soldiers were fighting in Europe along with the British soldiers. It was his trust in the people of this country. He did not say that India's Princes and people would not have been so loyal as they were now but he did venture to think and say that their loyalty had a peculiar note, a deeper significance and a wide and more sincere personal feeling because of Lord Hardinge being their Viceroy.

Continuing, Mr. Wadia said that if this war would be productive of anything, it would be productive of one thing, namely, the building up of India's nationhood and the building up of the Empire at large. When the news of the magnificent work and indomitable courage of Indian soldiers reached them, did they not all of them feel a glow of pride? That was how their nationhood will be built up and the whole Empire at large will be built up because all the dominions fought in the same ranks, for the same cause and for the same Empire. Nobody rejoiced that a war such as this had occurred but they certainly rejoiced that they had at the helm such ministers in England and at the head of India a Viceroy like Lord Hardinge.

THOROUGH GENTLEMAN.

In seconding the resolution, Mr. Amirud-

MURDER OF MR. LAWRENCE BARBER.

CHARGE OF INSTIGATION AGAINST A ZAMINDAR.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

At the Allahabad High Court, on Tuesday, their lordships. Mr. Justice Chamier and Mr. Justice Piggott delivered judgment in the case connected with the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber, an indigo planter and zamindar of Pachimpati in the Azamgarh district, in which one Ram Sewak Singh, a zamindar of Azamgarh was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Azamgarh of having instigated the murder and was sentenced to transportation for life. Ram Sewak Singh appealed to the High Court against his conviction and sentence and the Local Government presented a petition asking for an enhancement of the sentence.

Their lordships, after giving a brief history of the case, said:—At the outset of the argument addressed to us on behalf of the appellant considerable stress was laid on the somewhat vague and unsatisfactory form in which the charge of abetment of murder has been drawn up. On behalf of the prosecution it was admitted that in the evidence on the record the case against Ram Sewak Singh lay somewhere on the border between abetment of instigation and abetment of conspiracy. It was also stated that, although names of the persons abetted were not specified in the charge, the Court would only take it that the persons abetted were those who had committed the murder. We have noted this point not so much because in our opinion anything decisive turns on the unsatisfactory framing of the chargo, as because it seems clear on the face of the record that the somewhat vague framing of the charge indicates a real weakness in the prosecution case.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Of the six persons understood to have been concerned in this murder, the two *ahirs* were acquitted and we ought to deal with the case on the assumption that they were rightly acquitted. At any rate there is no suggestion or evidence that Ram Sewak Singh instigated them or conspired with them to cause the death of Mr. Lawrance Barber. Similarly as regards the two household servants of the deceased there is really no evidence to connect their conduct with instigation on the part of the present appellant. In effect the case for the prosecution is that Ram Sewak Singh abetted Dumbar and Bittan in the murder of Mr. Barber. Now the prosecution is faced at the outset with this difficulty. Bittan's evidence is the only evidence on the strength of which this Court can be asked to hold that he and Dumbar murdered Mr. Barber, and according to Bittan, Ram Sewak had nothing whatever to do with the murder. It is not only that Bittan gives no direct evidence against the appellant, but he denies in precise and emphatic language the appellant's guilt. The case for the prosecution then is that although Bittan is to be believed when he deposes that the murder was effected by himself and Dumbar with the co-operation of two of Mr. Barber's servants, the whole of his evidence was an attempt to exculpate Ram Sewak and has been given in collusion with the appellant and in order to shield him. One difficulty which faces us in dealing with the appeal is that we find it hard to say that any adequate foundation was laid in the court below for treating the evidence of Bittan in this manner. It is true that questions were put to Bittan on behalf of the prosecution more suited to the cross-examination of the witness than to his examination in chief, but formally permission was neither sought nor obtained to treat this witness as hostile. Moreover in one specific point Bittan was questioned on behalf of the prosecution regarding a previous statement of his on which it was sought to base the suggestion that he had all along been acting in the interest of Ram Sewak Singh. He took revenge in what was no doubt the impudent denial of his ever having made any such statement. The prosecution, however, shrank from asking the court below for permission to contradict him by producing and formally proving the statement on which they relied. In saying this we are not criticising adversely the conduct of the case on behalf of the prosecution in the court below. The prosecution were in an exceedingly difficult position, particularly with reference to the evidence of the approver. The fact remains, however, that it is exceedingly difficult for us, on the record as it stands, to treat the evidence of this witness in the manner in which it has been put before us on behalf of the prosecution.

DURBASA EPISODE.

Their lordships next proceeded to notice the Durbasa episode and said:—A good deal of oral evidence was put forward on behalf of the prosecution regarding certain disconnected episodes which the Court was asked to consider as tending to prove the guilt of this accused. The bulk of this evidence has been swept aside by the learned Sessions Judge and on behalf of the prosecution we are asked to reconsider it. One point of importance was the evidence regarding what we may speak of as the Durbasa episode. The prosecution undertook to prove that very shortly before the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber, Ram Sewak took this man Bittan to a shrine, an object of local veneration, situated near his own village, and that within the precincts of this shrine solemn oaths were interchanged between the two men, the object of which was to stiffen the heart of Bittan for the commission of the crime and to assure him of Ram Sewak's protection in the event of any difficulty. This evidence would, no doubt, be of first rate importance if we believed it, but after giving it our best consideration we concur without hesitation in the opinion of the learned Sessions Judge that it is unworthy of credence.

Their lordships then discussed the evidence on this point at some length and said: The reasons which the learned Sessions Judge has given for rejecting the whole of this evidence are in our opinion satisfactory and convincing and we think it unnecessary to add anything more.

QUESTION OF MOTIVE.

Their lordships then passed on to the question of motive and observed: This has been strongly attacked on behalf of the appellant, but so far as it goes we are of opinion that the prosecution has made out this part of the case. There was a feud between the family of Ram Sewak and Mr. Lawrence Barber, there had been protracted and complicated litigation between them. During the month of May preceding his death, Mr. Barber; had been successful on appeal in a suite against Ram Sewak. He had celebrated this success in a manner singularly calculated to insult and annoy the appellant and we are satisfied that he made use of intemperate language, expressing his intention to make the utmost possible use of this victory for the purpose of crushing his opponent. There were therefore reasons why Ram Sewak should desire Mr. Lawrence Barber's death. When this has been said, however, there remains an important consideration, on the other side. We are reluctant to say anything against the unfortunate victim of this crime but the evidence on the record does show, and we are bound to look at the fact, that Mr. Lawrence Barber was a violent tempered man, who may have made many enemies besides Ram Sewak. According to Bittan that witness himself and the man Dumbar, who has been executed, and Mr. Lawrence Barber's khansaman each and all had strong personal grounds for animosity against the deceased and reasons for conspiring together to cause his death. There is evidence that Mr. Barber himself had said that he was going in fear of his life by reason of his enmity with the *ahirs* of Budhsenpore. This is not therefore one of those cases in which evidence of enmity is quite sufficient to meet the argument that no man commits such crime as murder without some strong motive.

Their lordships then disposed of the other two points viz., the evidence tending to connect Ram Sewak with the possession of one of the weapons used in the commission of the crime and Ram Sewak's absence from home during the murder and some time after and in conclusion said: The conclusion therefore we come to is that the charge against Ram Sewak is not proved by the evidence on the record. We accept his appeal and set aside the conviction and sentence passed on him, and we acquit him of the offence charged and direct that he be released. The application for revision on behalf of the Local Government must stand dismissed.

"DEVIL-MAY-CARE-TOMMY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 16.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" publishes a letter, dated the 24th February, written by an officer of the Royal Engineers with the Expeditionary Force in France from which the following is an excerpt:—

"What most struck me after my first week out here was firstly the extraordinary cheeriness and good fellowship which seem to animate everyone and secondly the absolute callousness to danger with which everyone goes about his job. You will no doubt hear how well our artillery have done and are doing, what splendid work the A. S. C. and other units are doing, but take it from me it is the infantry, solid plodding cheery infantry man who bears the brunt of everything and who in spite of every disadvantage remains cheery, amusing, devil-may-care-Tommy Atkins whom the German really fears and who is going to bring this war to a conclusion eventually. As regards their callousness to danger I really think that they are just about as morally funk-proof as it is possible for any one to be. They seem to treat the whole thing as a large joke and after being under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour with bullets whistling literally within inches of them one of them comes out with some remark and the whole lot start laughing and joking as though they were on a field day at Aldershot.

THE NEED OF A PROVINCE.

SIR H. COTTON'S VIEW.

In the course of a letter to "The Westminster Gazette," which appeared in mail week, Sir Henry Cotton says: "I hope that the Government will introduce an early Bill to establish an Executive Council for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. But the occasion calls for something more than this, and the proposed Bill should provide not only for an Executive Council but for a Governor in Council. What is wanted for this Province, which has been manacled for far too long by the one-man rule of a reactionary, hoewver able, member of the Civil Service, is the extension of the form of administration which is found to work so well in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. I would say nothing against the present Lieut.-Governor, Sir James Meston, who appears to be an exception to his class, but the crying need of the United Provinces is the appointment, after Sir James's retirement of another Carmichael or Pentland or Willingdon, who would carry on in Upper India the honourable traditions of a Governor in

SUPREMACY OF ALLIES' AIRCRAFT.

ITS PLACE IN THE OFFENSIVE.

THE EYE OF THE ARMY.

Colonel F. N. Maude, C.B. writes in "Land and Water":—

While everyone is wondering when the Great Advance from France and Flanders to the Rhine will begin, no one seems to have noticed the growth of a new factor in the conduct of warfare, which, working quite silently, has completely changed the nature of the vast problem before the Allies.

It began to make its appearance some six months ago, when Sir John French in his dispatches wrote of our superiority which was evinced by our airmen as compared to those of the Germans.

But, even then, scarcely anyone began to speculate seriously on what might follow this ascendancy, because no one could have believed that by degrees such a power would in so short a time be so firmly established as to render the German air fleet for all practical purposes as non-existent as the ships in the Kiel Canal. But, reading between the lines of the French communiques, it was possible to see what was coming when day after day artillery duels were decided with the vantage to the gunners of the Allies.

If we look back to the dates when this remark first appeared with regularity, it will be evident that at that time there could be no question of our numerical superiority in guns, or even in ammunition supply, to account for the fact, and as between the actual skill of the gun-layers the advantage could only be trifling.

The factor which remains as explanation of the phrasing of the reports was "facility" or "superiority of observation," and it was in the domain of the flying men that we could look for this facility, as all other methods were the common property of both sides.

Week after week, as the communiques told of enemy guns smashed up by direct hits, of batteries silenced, and whole lengths of trenches blown in, it became more especially evident that our ascendancy was increasing, and when at last began the series of French local attacks on a considerable scale, in Alsace, then near Soissons and since in almost every sector of defence in turn, there could be no doubt that we had firmly established it.

In each case these offensives were seen to compel the Germans to bring up reinforcements to avert the danger threatening some vital point, generally one of the latteral railways, on which the cohesion of the fighting front depends.

"FREE TO DO WHAT WE WELL."

As Mr. Hilaire Belloc has so well shown the Germans were very hard put to it indeed to find reinforcements for the threatened sectors. At Soissons, thanks to the local superiority of numbers which they were able to accumulate and to the rise of the Aisne, they could claim an advantage which loomed very large through the turgid language of their announcements. But this did not by any means suffice to put the observers of the game off the true line. The recent operations between Perthes and Souain, to mention only the principal group have confirmed the impression which has been forming in my mind for some time—viz. that the French have now attained so entire a mastery over enemy movements that they can oblige him to come out into the open and attack them when and wherever they please. This is the meaning of the announcement they made officially in mail week that "at a given point and at a given hour we are free to do what we will."

I believe the claim to be thoroughly justified by the circumstances, and its importance it is difficult to over estimate.

In every battle, siege, or campaign the chief object of the commander on one side has always been to compel his adversary to use up his reserves prematurely at some point chosen for him to waste them, not selected by him of his own volition.

Though Napoleon generally succeeded, in his latter campaigns in so completely dominating his enemy's will as to realise this ideal he never established such a degree of ascendancy as this quotation from the French report confirms.

Indeed, it was an inconceivable proposition for any leader to arrive at until the coming of the aeroplane, as handled by the Allied airmen, created the possibility. And the assertion of this power in a communication meant to be circulated to the enemy has been made intentionally to establish a moral superiority over the enemy commanders. Moreover, it shows a very nice appreciation of the psychology of the German nation.

For how is any staff to maintain confidence in its own capacity to handle its day-to-day problems when, as in a game of chess the other player cries constantly "Check!"?

One may try one move after another, analogous to the bringing up of reinforcements, but the word follows each effort, until it dawns upon the beaten player that he is in truth cornered, and the next announcement will be "Mate!"

Nothing could better illustrate the confidence which is felt by the French General Staff in their power to deal with the present situation. The same remark applies, of course, to our own people, and this extraordinary position of superiority (one never yet obtained by any army in war) we owe entirely to the extraordinary aptitude for air-service developed by the flying men of both nations.

If we compel our enemies to continue attackng us under, for them, the most unfavourable circumstances possible to produce, we can continue the process until the numbers at his command are no longer adequate to hold the present extent of front. Then, and then only, need the Allies send forward their own troops to hasten his

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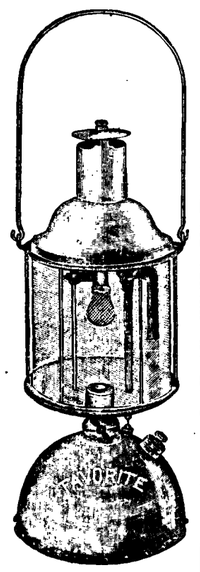

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LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

LAXMIDAS HARAKCHAND v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr C. C. Dutt, Additional Sessions Judge of Dhulia, who found the accused guilty of falsification of accounts and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The facts of this case have already been reported.

The accused is a rich Marwari moneylender of Jamner in East Khandesh. Baban the complainant, had money dealings with the accused and his father for over 50 years. Baban brought a suit in the First Class Sub-Judge's Court at Dhulia for accounts against the present accused. There were several documents put in passed by Baban to the accused. The offences with which the accused was charged were alleged to have been committed in connection with the cash consideration recited in one of them. The Sub-Judge, Mr. Choksi, when examining the original accounts found that the figures 10 in 1045 were obviously added to 45 afterwards. There were various other entries tampered with in order to make the altered figures 1045 look plausible. Sanction was given against the accused under section 476 and he was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused did not deny the alterations but professed complete ignorance about them till the time the Sub-Judge discovered them.

Their Lordships in acquitting the accused observed that the conviction under the charges depended on whether or not the accused was aware of the alterations. About 1897 the accused was either just a minor or had finished it. His business was managed by his *gumastas*. The alterations in question related to some entries in the account books in 1897 when the mortgage deed was passed. The entries came to be considered in the suit of 1910. There could be no doubt that the entries were altered and apparently with a fraudulent intention. But the question difficult to decide was whether accused was responsible for the same. It was conceded that accused would be held responsible if he was aware of these fraudulent alterations. There was no circumstance which could indicate when and by whom those alterations were made: If the alterations were made soon after the bonds were passed, it was not unlikely that the accused might not have been aware of the same, while if they were made about 1910, it was very likely accused might know about them. But it was impossible to know when they were made. Affidavits relating to those entries were made by accused's Gumasta Nathu, and accused was nowhere found to have displayed any knowledge of those entries in the suit. It was quite true that as he stated he had knowledge of the dealings from 1894 and during the suit he might have knowledge. But if they were made soon after 1897, it was not unlikely he might have taken the entries as they stood without any enquiry about them. It was clear that there was no definite circumstance which could bring knowledge home to accused except this that they were to his benefit. In these alterations a credit entry of Rs. 1,000 was found in the "Anamat Khata." If this alteration in the "Anamat Khata" was made by a Gumasta in the service of the accused at the time it was difficult to see why it might not have been made for his benefit. Accused was not in close touch with the details, and it was possible for a Gumasta to make the entries showing Rs. 1,000 as paid to complainant, when in fact he might appropriated it himself. These entries were capable of facilitating a fraud by a Gumasta on the accused.

On the evidence there was no doubt that cash consideration was not paid; but whether this entry of 1,000 was really made with the knowledge of the accused or was explained away by a fraudulent clerk was a question about which there was a serious doubt. It was impossible to say that the accused was proved to be responsible for those alterations. Giving him the benefit of the doubt, their Lordships would quash the conviction and sentence and discharge the accused.

Mr. P. S. Talyarkhan instructed by Diwan Bahadur G. S. Rao and Mr. B. V. Desai and Mr. L. J. Apte appeared for the appellant-accused.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

COUNSEL'S ARGUMENT.

APPLICATION FOR REVIEW AFTER TWO YEARS.

(Before Justice Batchelor and Heaton.)

RE G. S. DANDAWATE, A PLEADER.

This was a review petition presented by Mr. Dandvate, who himself appeared to argue it.

The petitioner, Mr. G. S. Dandawate, B.A., LL.B., formerly practicing at Poona in his review petition stated that he was called upon to show cause on 1st April, 1913, why he should not be removed or suspended from practice for discourtesy to Major Leslie, Cantonement Magistrate, Poona, during the course of proceedings in a criminal case. Their Lordships Justices Batchelor and Heaton suspended the petitioner for two years.

The petitioner had engaged Mr. Payne, solicitor, to instruct Mr. Jinnah as his counsel in the disciplinary jurisdiction case. At the time of the conference on 8th April, 1913, Mr. Jinnah advised the petitioner to let the case be argued on the basis that there was a misunderstanding between Major Leslie and the petitioner in preference to contending that Major Leslie had made incorrect statement for attacking his credibility in any way. The petitioner thought over the counsel's suggestion during the night and the following morning when the case was to be heard and there after tried to see Mr. Jinnah but could not see him and therefore left his instructions in writing that they may be followed along with the points which were raised for defence by Mr. Cragie, solicitor, and were sent to him by Mr. Payne. Then the petitioner immediately interviewed Mr. Payne at his residence and informed him that he on good consideration disagreed with Mr. Jinnah's suggestion and instructed him to ask Mr. Jinnah that the case should be argued on the basis that the evidence of Major Leslie was really incorrect. After this the petitioner did not see Mr. Payne and could not be present at the hearing of the arguments by Mr. Jinnah. After getting a certified copy of the judgment in his case, the petitioner found to his surprise that his counsel had argued the case contrary to special instructions conveyed by the petitioner through Mr. Payne and contrary to the evidence and facts on the record. So the petitioner wrote to Mr. Payne on the 19th May, 1913, to know how in spite of special instructions, the counsel did not follow them and why he represented to the Court what was not the petitioner's case and what was not the fact.

MR. PAYNE'S POSITION.

Mr. Payne in his reply to the petitioner stated *inter alias* that he gave Mr. Jinnah his instructions when Mr. Jinnah replied that unless he left the argument to his discretion, he would return the brief and he must give it to some one else. He further gave Mr. Jinnah to understand that he had his instructions and that if he did not follow them, the responsibility was his. Mr. Payne did not see the petitioner till after the case had been argued, but he informed the petitioner's friend who called on the same evening with reference to the case "I did not think it prudent to instruct another counsel in so short a time and I accordingly did not withdraw the brief from Mr. Jinnah. I was not able to be present during that part of Mr. Jinnah's argument which dealt with the interview between you and the Cantonement Magistrate relating to the transfer having been called to argue a case in another Court argue a case in another Court. but I understand from my assistant who instructed Mr. Jinnah that he did argue the case on the basis of which you had disapproved."

The petitioner then applied in July 1913 for special leave to appeal to the Privy Council. As the conduct of Mr. Jinnah was detrimental to the petitioner's interest and had not been considered by the High Court, the petitioner was advised that it could not be referred to as one of the grounds in the petition for special leave. The petition was rejected in August 1913 as their Lordships were not inclined to enter into the merits of the case. The petitioner then applied for review to the High Court. After his return from England in September 1913, the petitioner being in ill-health was advised to take complete rest for one year. He further submitted that under the rule for a review-court to be constituted, the presence of his Lordship Sir Stanley Batchelor was necessary but his Lordship was away on leave from India. Moreover the absence of Mr. Jinnah some months last year and for some months this year had contributed to the delay as the petitioner thought it inadvisable to press the matter in the absence of the counsel concerned. It was submitted that if Mr. Jinnah was not ready and willing to act up to the special instruction and to conform himself to the evidence on record he should have taken the adjournment, which their Lordships on finding that notice of the serious charge namely of falsehood, was not given to the petitioner, had offered, and requested Mr. Payne to engage another counsel.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Has your "sanad" been restored?

Mr. Dandavate:—Yes, My lord. But I am seeking relief at your Lordships' hands for the fault of counsel who argued my case. It is clear from Mr. Payne's letter that Mr. Jinnah did not follow the instructions and went dead against the evidence. It is also apparent from your Lordships' remarks in the judgment.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Admittedly that was not your case. You wanted to substitute an other case.

Mr. Dandavate:—No my Lords, the instructions were given to the counsel and if your Lordships want to be satisfied I will call Mr. Payne with his papers containing his own observations and those of Mr. Craigie, Solicitor. The defence was settled and Mr. Jinnah was not authorised to supplement the evidence in any way. He put in a statement which was not on record. The line adopted by the counsel had prejudiced my case and the remarks in judgment justify my conclusion.

"INGENIOUS."

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—You don't seem to understand the meaning of the word 'ingenious' in the judgment. You had better refer to the dictionary.

Mr. Dandavate:—It means 'skilfully managed.'

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—It may mean cleverly true or cleverly false.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—You want the same matter to be heard over again? Do you or do you not want it to be heard again? Why should we hear it again?

Mr. Dandavate:—I have been to the Privy Council and so there was delay.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Will you answer the questions put to you

Mr. Dandavate:—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—One decision was given on the 11th April 1913? It was communicated to you. You say that the decision gave you grave injustice because your counsel mishandled the case.

Mr. Dandavate replied that the facts stated by his Lordship Justice Batchelor were true.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—If there had been any injustice done to you, we would have heard of it within a week and not after 2 years.

Mr. Dandavate:—I had been to England and the case took some 4 or 5 months there and after my return I was not well for about a year and was advised not to move. But my Lords, the Privy Council has excused the defy your Lordships that injustice has been the Colonies.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—But we do not want to go outside Dandavate's case.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Why should we hear you at all?

Mr. Dandavate:—There is no matter of hearing the case. It is in your Lordships' discretion to allow me to state the case if I satisfy your Lordships that injustice had been done on account of my counsel's fault.

Mr. Justice Heaton:—Why should we hear it after such a long time?

Mr. Dandavate:—Would a lapse of 20 months alter the nature of the case if an injustice had been done? I had been to the Privy Council and a delay of 4 or 5 months was caused there. The matter was not heard there as there was no adjudication from your Lordships. I admit that there was a mistake on my part. But I crave your Lordships' indulgence as an injustice has been done to me. It is a stain on the character of a professional man. If your Lordships are satisfied that an injustice has been done, I may be allowed to place the case before your Lordships. I know that delay defeats equity. If I had never felt the injustice I would not have gone to the Privy Council and filed this review petition. A prejudice was created against me by counsel supplementing the evidence which was not on record.

Mr. Justice Batchelor remarked that their Lordships did not approve of the arguments submitted by the petitioner and so their Lordships dismissed the petition.

A CORRECTION.

AHMED HAJI HASHAM DADA v. SURAJMAL B.

MEHTA an Attorney of the High Court.

In the notice of motion, which came before Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday and was reported in our issue of yesterday, Mr. Jinnah on behalf of the plaintiffs is reported to have asked his Lordship after the notice was dismissed whether his Lordship directed that the defendants were to renew their application in Chambers to which his Lordship is reported to have said "Yes certainly."

What Mr. Jinnah said was that the order of dismissal should not prejudice his right to make an application in Chambers to which his Lordship replied that it certainly would not.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod will be the Vacation Judges during the ensuing Summer Vacation which commences from Monday, the 19th April, and ends on Sunday, the 13th June both days inclusive.

Mr. Justice Macleod will be in Bombay from Monday the 19th April to Sunday, the 16th may and Mr. Justice Beaman will be in Bombay from Monday the 17th May to Sunday the 13th June.

Mr. Justice Macleod will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday, the 21st April, and on Wednesday the 5th May Urgent Chamber work only will be disposed of by His Lordship on both these days after the Insolvent Debtors' Court is over.

Mr. Justice Macleod will take up Short Causes on Tuesday the 4th May.

Mr. Justice Beaman will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday, the 19th May, and on Wednesday, the 2nd June. Urgent Chamber work only will be disposed of by His Lordship on both these days after the Insolvent Debtors' Court is over.

Mr. Justice Beaman will take up Short Causes on Tuesday the 1st June.

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before The Hon'ble The Chief Justice and The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52.

For Consent Decree.

487-14—Motichand and D, Tapibai widow v Harilal Dwarkadas and anr, Malvi H M and R.

1410-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Khimji Cooverji & ors, Payne and Co.
To speak to the Minutes of Decree.

520-14—Mulla and M, Shri Dwarkishlalji Shri Valabharaiji Maharaj v Ratonsey Goculdas and ors., Little & Co., not to be called on tell 17-4-15.

For Decree Absolute.

929-12—Khunderao L and M, Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v Sulleman Hassan Soudagar and anr, Daph F and D, Amin and D., not to be called on tell 17-4-15.

For confirmation of Commr's Report and for further directions and costs.

1445-14.—Madh. K. & Ch., Damodhar Anandji, a firm Ebji Umarsey, a firm, C. P. D. Cunha.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

859-13.—Mulla & M., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow, and ors., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Part Heard, Payne and Co., Matubhai J, & M., Shroff D. & D.

Short Cause.

20-15.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Dayabhai Tapidas v. Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D. & Co.

Long Causes.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat, a firm, Ragh. N. & Co.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr., v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & B., W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. and Un. P. & P., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. W. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr., Madh. K. & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji and anr., v. Harsey Hemraj, Kanga and S.

1000-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy and ors., Captain and V.

793-14.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Bai Kasibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shrina Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla and M.

1117-14.—Little and Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Raghnathdas Gopaldas and anr.., Motichand and D.

1345-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Haji Valli, Mulla and M.

855-14.—Captain and V., Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors., v. Jamnabai, widow and ors.., Payne and Co.

193-13.—Mulvi H. M. and R., Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghuvaya N. & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L.

275-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors.., v Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little and Co., Mehta D. and L.

370-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little and Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1077-14.—Mans. M. & Co., Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai, widow, Mulji and Th.

1280-14.—Purnanand and Co., Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai, widow & ors., Raghavaya N. & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Tha., The Bombay United Spg & Wg., Co., Ltd., v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed & Co., a firm, Matu J. & M.

206-14.—Mehta D. & L., Sorabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors., Malla & M. Jeh. M. & S., Little & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Bomonj Muncherji Hilal v. Jehangir Begoriji Mehta, Edg. G. W. & Co.
Summary suits for disposal in Chambers.

976-14—Unwalla P and P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm v S Spanton and Co a firm and anr.

1018-14—Unwalla P and P, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum a firm v M N Motiwalla.
Chamber Matters for Disposal.

App No 47-12—86-08—Dastur and Co, Rupram Madangopal a firm v Yeshwantrao Ramchandra Jankiram, 8-2-15.

App No 9-12—138-11—Kanga and Sayani, Pandharinath Madovji v Anandrao Luxman Pai and anr, 8-4-15.

160-14—Hiralal and Co, Haji Hassam Haji Essa and ors v Mahomed Haji Joosub, 8-4-15.

334-14—Nadirsha and D, Fatmabai v Fate Mahomed and ors, 8-4-15.

737-10—Captain and Vaidya, Dewsey Hirji v Messrs. Tricumdas Jivandas a firm & anr, 9-4-15.

668-14—Jehangir M and Somji, Samaldas Lallubhai a firm v Kecharalal Narotamdas, 13-4-15.

702-14—Nadirsha and D, Sadashiv Narayen Patankar v Ramchandra Balwant Chawan, Sabnis and Gore, 13-4-15.

269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayeck Oke v Ramcoover Surajmal, D J Mantri, 13-4-15.

454-12—Khambatta and Co, Noor Mahomed Sachidina v Abdul Rassul Bhalu and ors, Payne and Co, Notice 9-4-15.

22-15—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakoredas Atmaram v Monghibai, Captain and V, 8-4-15.

1199-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, hdinbk poigqk

1199-14—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Gokuldas Pastu v Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co a firm, Mulla and Mulla, 9-4-15.

1499-14—Vachha and Co, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada v Surajmal Bhojubhai Mehta, Surajmal and Co, 9-4-15.

964-13—Vachha and Co, Khatizabai widow v Mahomed Hoosein Abdul Hoosein Dawoodji and anr, Little and Co, 9-4-15.

392-15—Captain and Vaidya, Messrs P Chrystal and Co a firm v Motilal Chunilal, Matubhoy J and M, 9-4-15.

In Re Indian Cos' Act VII of 1913—Crawford B and Co, In Re the Southern Maratha Spg and Wvg Co Ltd (In Voluntary Liquidation) v Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co Ld applicants, Jehangir Nowroji Gamadia and anr Liquidators, Parties concerned, 10-4-15.

18-15—Matubhai J and M, Gai Kupilagavri wodow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Malvi H M and R, 12-4-15.

1406-14—Shroff D and D, Ruttonsey Rowji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wg Co Ltd, Payne and Co, 12-4-15.

746-14—Judah and Solomon, Rajaram Appaji v Esmail Haji Cassam, Wadia G and Co, 12-4-15.

335-14—Hiralal and Co, Nanabhai Mancharam and ors v Bai Ruxamani widow and ors, Tyabji D and Co, 13-4-15.

488-14—Amin and Desai, Bhawanishankar Mohanlal and anr v Girjashankar Dharnidhar, Surajmal and Co, 13-4-15.

901-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Lakhamsi Ladha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm and ors, Captain and V, 13-4-15.

63-15—Motichand and D, Hiralal Bakaredas a firm v Govindram Umedram and ors, Captain and V, 13-4-15.

139-15—Payne and Co, Mithibai Ruttonji Ghandy v Cawasji Muncherji Davar and ors, 13-4-15.

22-05—Payne and Co, Bapulal Laloobhai v Dayaram Harjiwan and ors, Patel & Ezekiel, 13-4-15.

901-13—Captain and V Lakhamsi Ludha and Co a firm v Damji Hirji and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, 15-4-15.

195-14—Madhowji K and Ch, Keshow Balwant Rajguru v Adinbhau Sobhaji and Co a rm and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, 16-4-15.

O S 273-15—Soonderdas and Co, The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd v Nomanbhai Mulla Lukmanji and anr, Vachha & Co, 16-3-15.

In Re G and Wd's Act VIII of 1898—Tyabji D and Co, In re Premji Gokuldas a minor v Sundervahu widow and anr, petitioner, Petition for hearing.

In Re Indian Co's Act VII of 1913—Chitnis M and Ranga, In Re the Goa Coir and Oil Mills Co Ltd v Mahadev Rajaram Bodas petitioner, Petition for hearing.

In Re Indian Cos Act VI of 1882—Payne and Co, In Re the Credit Bank of India (In Liquidation) v D A Cama and ors petitioners, Parties concerned, For adjudication of clause.
For Dismissal.

531-13—Purnanand and Co, Moreswar Bhai v Yeshwantrao Anandrao, Matu J and M.

For Exparte Decree.

T and I J, 2-15—M B Chothia, Rehmanbhai Bapubhai v Hidayatulla Lalumiya, In person.

For Decree Absolute.

602-14—Payne and Co, Khemraj Balabux a firm v Ahmedbhoy Shaik Kaderbhoy and ors, M K R B and Co, W G and Co, Little and Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1266-14—Rustomji and G, Khatizabai v B[illegible] bai widow and ors, Mulla and M

1277-14—Malvi H M and R, Hookamchand Sa roopchand v Bhagirath Munnalal, M K R B and Co.

1322-14—Tyabji D and Co, Argoon Khimji & Co a firm v Chugondas and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1343-14—Crawford B and Co, Turner Morrison and Co Ld and ors v The Indian Newspaper Co Ltd and anr, Payne

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Continued on 6th Column.

SPIRIT OF FRENCH ARMY

EFFECT OF TRENCH LIFE.

HOW THEY STAND THE TRYING CONDITION.

A correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writing in mail week from somewhere in France says:—

The French army is very different from what it used to be. Our forefathers fought indeed, very gallantly, but they also liked to be praised. It is quite another matter to-day. Nobody pays much attention to the individual acts of gallantry performed every day on the whole French front; very little is known of the real state of mind of our "poilus"—our hairy ones—as we call them. As a matter of fact, the "poilus" themselves do not attach much importance to the opinion of the gallery, and perform their duty in a silent way, which would have pleased your Nelson. Still, I think they ought to be better known. Many of our Allies wonder, I suppose, what is the present spirit of the French rank-and-file after a long winter in the trenches. They are quite right in wanting some information about a question so vitally important for the near future.

I have not seen the whole of the front, but I know something of these parts, where the fighting has been as severe as anywhere else. What is true of our men here must be true also of all the others.

Here is a little story, which I consider typical. I called the other day on a corporal of those "Territoriaux," who, instead of being the youngest element in our army, as with your own Territorials, are composed, on the contrary, of the elderly men. Their lot is the hardest of all, for most of them are married, have left at home a number of children, and did not expect at the outset of the war to be thrown into the firing-line. The corporal was a skilled working-man in the jewellery trade whom I had known in civil life. I wanted to see how he was getting on. Of course, the old chap was pleased to see me. There he was, clad in an old-fashioned "capote," which might certainly have been kept cleaner, with an extraordinary half-grown beard, which was turning silvery. We shook hands, he smiled, then laughed, and began telling me his adventures. He had been for four full months in the trenches, and had experienced many fights. He was proud of two things, first, of having never been hit; secondly, of being sure that he had killed at least one "Boche."

"You see," he said, "I saw the man fall on the ground after I had fired; so there is nothing doubtful about that one. I killed him, I did." He had certainly been rejoicing over this feat of arms every day since—he, a peaceful man, who would not have hurt a fly.

WHAT THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR.

I asked him if I could do anything for him. He reflected for one moment. "Thank you," he said, "we have no complaints to make; we have more food than we want; in fact, we have so much to eat that we can afford to help a little the poor devils who have been driven out of their villages. . . . The only thing I should like is to be promoted to the rank of sergeant."

He opened his coat, pulled something out of his pocket, and showed me his boy's photograph. A nice boy it was, with a moonlike face and respectable clothing. He looked at it more intently than I did myself, and then said something I am not likely to forget:

"Each time it is getting a bit hard," he said. "I have only to think of my boy. I do not mind suffering many things, and even—yes, even being killed, if I can thereby make sure that the lad will not have to go through the same d——war."

They are all like this man. They are not fighting for glory, as the Grande Armee did a hundred years ago. They have made up their minds that they must bear anything in order to make war impossible in the future. It is to that plain idea that all the brave men who have been called out owe the astonishing power of moral resistance which they have been displaying throughout an unpleasant winter.

If one turns now to the question of the physical condition of the French infantry, after six months of warfare, one comes across a general fact which is perhaps amazing. It is the infantryman who has had to bear the greatest hardships of the winter campaign. He is the man who sits in the trenches and also the man who dies. I know of a French division which since October has suffered a number of casualties reaching over 3,000 men; out of this number there were only twenty gunners, all the rest being infantry. Then, as we had to hold such a long line, very few units have had any rest besides the one they get in the course of the ordinary relief from the trenches. This implies that three days out of six the men were in the mud, and that during the other three days they were billeted in some uncomfortable place to which the "Black Marias" were paying occasional visits. Hence a permanent bodily and nervous strain which might have worn out the strongest man. Now in spite of these circumstances all agree that the state of health is better among them than it usually is in this season when the troops lead their ordinary garrison life.

GOOD PHYSICAL CONDITION.

However incredible this statement may appear, it has been confirmed to me by all the commanding officers whom I have had an opportunity of questioning about it. One day, I remember, I had been rather badly impressed by the appearance of some units coming back from the trenches whom I met on the road; the men were simply covered with mud from head to foot; even their caps had a khaki colour which was not usual with French home infantry. The colonel commanding the regiment, whom I saw shortly after, asked me to have a look at these same men now that they had time to clean themselves and rest for a while. They all looked merry and healthy. The mud had not done them any harm.

I had the same surprise a few days ago, when I met a friend who is well over 40, and was known to me as being rather delicate in health. He had been four months in the the trenches without catching as much as a cold. Various reasons can, I suppose, be given for that unexpected result. Constant life in the open air must be responsible for something; besides, the troops are warmly clad and better fed than at home. Anyhow, the fact remains that the "poilus" are enjoying strong appetites and sound sleep, and very few of them have had to be sent to hospital.

Of course, a distinction must be made between the different classes of infantrymen as far as physical strength is concerned. The French army, as everybody knows, consists of three sorts of men: regulars (under 24 years of age), reservists (up to about 30 or 31), and territorials (from 30 upwards). There is not much difference at present between the two first classes. The "poilu" of the reserve is only to be distinguished from the "poilu" of the active by the quantity of hair that grows on his face. Both have stood the strain so well that they are often stronger now than they were at the beginning of the war. They are so accustomed to sleeping on the ground that I heard the other day of a man who was sent to the field ambulance for rheumatism and could not sleep for three nights because he was no longer accustomed to the piece of furniture called a bed.

PROUD BOYS.

The only thing that troubles them a little is the tenderness of their feet after a stay in the trenches. When they come back to their billets they sometimes look as if they were walking on needles. Still they keep their pride even then. A staff officer told me recently that he offered to take one of the men to his billet in a motor-car. The poor fellow had had his feet half-frozen, but politely declined the offer, saying he could manage to walk. The proudest of all are the boys of the 1914 class, who always want to appear as the most soldierlike of the lot.

The Territorials have suffered more acutely from the life in the trenches. Some of them would find it very hard to have to bear the strain of the long marches involved in a quick progressive movement. But they are as ready as ever to hold a line and to repulse any counter-attack. "Once the offensive is resumed" the colonel of a Territorial regiment said to me the other day "our role will be quite clear: the young fellows will attack, and we the old ones, will sit down in the captured trenches; I promise you no living German will ever drive us out of them." As a matter of fact this is very likely what is going to happen, for the Territorials are too old to be used in a rush, but they remain steadier than any others when it comes to stopping the enemy's advance.

THE GUNNERS.

What I have said about the excellent physical condition of the infantry is equally true of the gunners. They also have had a hard lot. It is true that they never dwell in the trenches, but, on the other hand, they never taste the sweetness of a billet. Most of them are permanently on duty, and live near their batteries in extraordinary dug-outs. I visited some of them a few days ago. The little "75's" were skilfully concealed in the very heart of a wood and surrounded by a sort of nigger village. A number of carefully-managed footpaths led to several huts, the most important one being the "villa" inhabited by the officers. That villa was a sort of hole covered with thick logs. To enter it you had to go down a few steps and then crawl in, and you found yourself in a sort of cabin (with a table in the middle and a sketch from the "Vie Parisienne" on the wall), where three people only could sit together at a time.

I need not say that the men had given names to their own huts, as well as to the village streets. There was the "Lightning-avenue," the Avenue du Bois" (quite comparable to the same avenue in Paris), the "Soup-avenue" (leading to the kitchen), the "Villa of the Skipping Flea," and so on. Officers and men had been living there for weeks without ever going out of the wood. They could not always light a fire, as they were only at a distance of 1,200 yards from the German trenches, and the smoke, when the wind was blowing from a certain direction, might have disclosed their position. Then they were visited every night by a number of bullets, which made every walk in the dark a most unpleasant business.

In spite of those trying conditions, I do not think I have ever seen a more cheerful crowd, nor a healthier one. The men had grown so accustomed to their abnormal life that they all looked like a party of townspeople enjoying a camping holiday in the country. When I arrived the three officers commanding the battery were merrily playing poker in their dugout, a fact which was disclosed to the visitor by the appearance of a stout back blocking up the narrow entrance of the hole. They took me round and explained everything. How they had to avoid at nightfall such and such a corner on account of the bullets which were flying about; where and when the "Black Marias" usually fell in the neighbourhood; which way they had to go to reach their observation post without being detected by a certain hostile battery. It gave you a queer feeling of a life thoroughly well organised in the midst of that general disorganisation which we call war. It was not the first time I left our gunners with the impression that, if necessary, they could go on like this for ever.

THOSE WHO ENJOY IT.

I have not spoken of the cavalry. As a matter of fact we do not see much of them, as they are generally kept in rear of the lines. Some of them, however, take their share of life in the trenches. Among them, the happiest are certainly our Algerian and Moroccan spahis. They never had a better time in their whole life—plenty of food, some consideration, and an occasional shot at the enemy; they do not require anything further in order to feel perfectly happy. Their officers found at first some difficulty in teaching them how to behave in the trenches. As soon as a bullet flew over their heads the spahis would jump to their feet and begin cursing the Germans in a wild manner that would draw more bullets from the other side and lead to useless accidents. I am told that they are now calmer. Nothing is more curious than to see them in their billets, behaving with the "laisser-aller" of an old French private, and even putting their hands in their pockets for they adapt themselves to European ways with marvellous ease. Neither the climate nor the campaign seems to have deprived them of their traditional cheerfulness. The only trouble with them is that they distribute too willingly their "monkey boxes" (this being the French expression for a tin-box of bully beef) among the girls of the villages where they are billeted.

If the Germans have hoped that a long winter spent in the trenches would deprive the French army of all its offensive qualities, they are likely to be bitterly disappointed. Not only is the spirit in our ranks as good as the bodily conditions, but we have had recent proofs that our men, reservists as well as regulars, are as ready as ever to resume the forward movement, which would suit the French temper much better than the present warfare. Let me end by quoting an instance, which is only a few weeks old.

A small trench had to be captured. A company of reservists was ordered to make a dash at it over about 150 yards of open ground. The preliminary shelling began. At the appointed moment the signal was given, and all the men jumped out of their holes without a moment's hesitation. After they had captured the trench, a small number of them found themselves isolated from the rest, and were attacked at the same time from the front and from one flank. They fought the whole day, losing more than half their number. At nightfall a German officer called on them in French to surrender. The survivors cursed him and sang the "Marseillaise." After dark some of them managed to crawl back to their original trench, and it was their officer, himself three times wounded, who told the story. He added that with such men he would dare to attempt anything.

MAKING "PATRIOTS."

GERMAN REIGN OF TERROR IN ALSACE-LORRAINE.

(Later than the Mail.)

In Alsace-Lorraine, within twenty miles of the firing line, German soldiers and police are creating a veritable reign of terror, says the "Daily Mail." At least 50,0000 of the inhabitants suspected of French sympathies have been forcibly dragged from their homes and sent into Switzerland. Old people and young children have been compelled to travel without food and insufficiently clad. Others are to follow.

Those who are left are threatened with punishment if they do not show a "patriotic" spirit. After the recent success in Russia orders were given throughout the villages of Alsace-Lorraine for a general rejoicing. A policeman went round one village beating a drum and blowing a horn. Stopping at the cross roads, he shouted, after the manner of an English town-crier, the contents of the following despatch issued to all towns and villages by order of the German Headquarters Staff:—

Orders are given to all the population to decorate their houses with flags and bunting of German colours before three o-clock to-day.

A Swiss correspondent who heard this announcement saw in the same village a German sergeant-major reading a Swiss German journal, the "Basler Nachrichten," the circulation of which is forbidden in Alsace.

"How is it you read the 'Basler Nachrichten'?" he asked.

"I found it," said the German.

"But you know it is forbidden."

"That doesn't matter."

"But suppose you were caught?"

"I should simply say that I got it from you!"

"I should deny it."

"Who would believe you? No one. You come from Switzerland. I am Prussian and a sergeant-major. I ought to be believed and it would be no good you protesting."

The contrast between the treatment of the mixed population on the German side and on the recently conquered French side of Alsace is naturally striking. Within sound of the guns the new French Alsatians are living happily and without fear.

HOW LONG WILL THE WAR LAST?

A JAPANESE GENERAL'S PROPHECY.

General Oba, who, from the commencement of the war, has represented the Japanese Army on the staff of the Russian Commander-in-Chief, has very optimistic views as to the issue of the campaign. In an interview with a member of the staff of the "Bourse Gazette," quoted by the "Telegraph" he said it was his firm conviction that the efforts of the Germans had already passed the point of culmination. That he conceived to be the operations of von Hindenburg, in December, on the Wartha. From that time the German star had been on the wane. It could already be falt that the Germans were wasting away.

When the moment for an advance came the Germans would not have sufficient reserves of strength to arrest it. In his opinion a shortage of men would soon be noticeable among them.

Asked how long, in his opinion, the war would last, General Oba said that, of course he could not answer the question definitely, but he believed that peace could hardly be delayed more than six months. The spring operations, both from Russia's side and from that of her Allies, would, as he had heard, have a decisive character.

But by that time the Germans would be still further exhausted, and he did not expect that they would be able to offer a very serious resistance. He expected decisive military operations in the spring, or at the latest in the summer.

THE GRIM BEAUTY OF BATTLE.

THROUGH RUSSIAN EYES.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following translation of a vivid sketch which recently appeared in the Russian newspaper "Russkoe Slovo," was published in the Continental edition of the "Daily Mail" on March 15. It is characteristic of the unique manner in which the Russian writer views everything, even war.

The master—a small, shrivelled old man—can hardly get up from his filthy bed; and the mistress—a wrinkled, ill, old woman—weeps unceasingly. Somewhere far away are her children—for she does not know where they are. There is nothing to eat, and she is ashamed to have to beg from the soldiers, who are so willing to share with her. Besides this, there is the ever-present terror that from the trenches, which are so very, very close, there may appear a German to fire the last remainders of her once-prosperous farm.

And with these two, in their half of the hut, there are billeted eight orderlies; in the other half, in which there are two low, minute bunks like those in a ship's cabin, there are living five doctors and three organisers of an ambulance unit. In these rooms are two offices—a kitchen and a store of provisions—and here is carried on the business interwoven with the life of every day.

Towards the evening it becomes hot and stuffy in the hut from the number of persons gathered in it, the tobacco smoke, and the stove on which the evening meal is being cooked. So everyone goes out for a walk in the road by the woods.

There is a moon, and the evening is bright and quiet. From here can be seen troops advancing, orderlies galloping to and fro, and a long line of field-kitchens on its way to the front, stretched over the surface of the sparkling snow.

THE STRANGE TIME OF QUIET.

Now is a strange time, when everything along the front is quiet and the war ceases for an hour or two; for the men must rest and eat to be able afterwards to carry on as before.

At nine o'clock everything is as it was; shrapnel bursts close by, and the heavy boom of artillery can once more be heard. Sometimes rifle-firing will start, to continue intermittently throughout the night.

Having returned to the farm, where a lamp is burning and newly arrived papers are lying on the table, we drink tea with lemon juice. A young Caucasian doctor smokes now and then, to lessen the numerous smells. Then we all begin to get ready to go to sleep. Some lie on their narrow folding camp beds, some on crates which once held provisions, and the rest simply on the beaten earthen floor. The conversation is of the war, of our birth-places, and of the possibility of a night attack by the enemy. Soon all are asleep. In the little hut it is warm, quiet, and snug, and only occasionally it shakes from the force of the exploding shells. It seems that here there is and can be no danger.

Close on three o'clock we are awakened by a series of shocks, which by the rattling of the furniture seem to be so great that the flimsy hut is having great difficulty in keeping to one spot. Someone speaks excitedly: "Do you hear it? It must be a night attack."

An incessant artillery battle now begins. The bursts of shells come one on top of another; they are quite close, next to us, almost upon us, right under the walls of the hut; surely it must fall. And now we can hear a sound as of a person tapping persistently, untiringly, irritably at the wall with an enormous dry hard fist. This is the rifle firing beginning.

We hurriedly dress and go out.

It is terrible, but wonderfully beautiful.

Short red flames burst out one after another, the searchlight throws its strange long pale beams as far as the horizon, and the screaming shrapnel falls on the ground in bright, meteor-like sparks, and in the air there is the ceaseless crack of rifle fire, bursting of shells, and clatter of shrapnel, the constant, untiring business of a battle.

THE BLANKET OF FOG.

Then everything begins to quiet down, like a storm that has exhausted its fury. But hardly have we started towards the hut when again. . . It starts slowly, quietly, far away. Then nearer, clearer, more persistently, shriller. Rifles, quick-firers, howitzers all once more enter the lists. The farther away the fiercer it seems. Now it becomes hard to distinguish one sound from the other, for the rifles and the big guns seem to make the same amount of noise.

I have an unconquerable craving to go and see what is happening a verst or two away, where the battle is being fought. But from the peat bog on which the hut stands a fog has risen, and, in spite of the bright moon, it is impossible to see anything in the damp mist.

And then suddenly a drawling, low distant roar arises, grows, approaches. I can clearly hear amid this tornado of sounds the tones of many men's voices. Afar away, "A—!a—!a—!" getting louder every moment, "Again, again!" Here it is quite close to me, then farther off again, from this side, then from the other.

My heart beats with excitement and agitation. I imagine—as I cannot see anything in the cold, dank mist—that something is approaching, that in a minute out of that darkness there may appear foreign soldiers. And, again, although I am encircled by a blanket of fog, I imagine I can see something. But that is impossible.

Then again the long-drawn-out "A!—a!—a!" Now somehow louder, more convincing, more triumphant. But suddenly everything almost at the same moment grows calm. One or two more shots are fired by rifles and guns. And by seven o'clock in the morning, when a slow, dull, drowsy dawn comes up from the north, there is complete silence all along our front.

The day in the trenches begins. Baggage carts make their way along the road, orderlies hurry hither and thither. On the plain and in the woods the artillery fire at intervals. Some wounded are being brought in to the bandaging point and someone says that last night there was a night attack on our trenches, but by the strong, well-aimed thrusts of our brave men's bayonets it was repulsed.

MALICIOUS GERMAN LIE.

CRUSHING OFFICIAL REPLY.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice, British Ambassador at Washington, has nailed to the counter a peculiarly impudent. German lie, says the "Daily Telegraph." A man named Robert F. Meyer, of Washington Boulevard, Chicago, swore an affidavit, which was published by the German Consul in that city, making allegations of brutal cruelty to German soldiers by British troops.

He declared that he was fraudulently induced to enlist in the Grenadier Guards, was wounded and sent to hospitals in England, where he swore he saw mutilated German soldiers.

In a letter which he handed to the Press Sir Cecil Spring Rice makes the following reply to the charges:

1. There is no record of any man of the name of Frederick Meyer having at any time served in the Grenadier Guards.

2. No such unit as the 14th Company of the Grenadier Guards has ever existed.

3. The Grenadier Guards were not at Ostend during the month of September, nor have they ever been at Rheims; nor would it have been possible to transfer troops from Ostend to Rheims between September 17 and 19. Moreover, no British troops have ever been in Rheims during the present war.

4. If wounded at Rheims on September 19, as stated in the affidavit, it would have been impossible for this man to have reached the Millbank Hospital in London on the 20th.

5. No man of the name of F. Myer or Meyer has been a patient at the Millbank Hospital.

6. No German soldiers have been treated in the Millbank Hospital.

The above facts prove indubitably that the story is a malicious invention, and I should, therefore be grateful if, in the interests of truth and fair play you would be good enough to publish this letter in your columns.

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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GERMAN SLANDER ON BELGIUM.

OFFICIAL PROTEST.

GARBLED DOCUMENTS.

The following communiqué was published by the Press Bureau, during mail week at the desire of the Belgian Minister in London:—

On December 2nd, 1914, the Chancellor of the German Empire declared before the Reichstag that

on August 4th we had already certain indications of the fault committed by the Belgian Government, but I had not yet at my disposition any formal proofs in writing, though the British Government was aware that such proofs existed. Now, by means of certain documents discovered at Brussels, which I have caused to be published, it has become clear how, and in what measure, Belgium had abandoned her neutrality in favour of England. The whole world now realizes that when our troops on the night of August 3rd-4th moved into Belgian territory, they were setting foot on the soil of a State which had long ago abandoned its neutrality.

Belgium is justly proud of her traditions of honour and correct action, and cannot pass over this campaign directed against her honour by a Chancery which has made untruthfulness its regular method, without branding the attempt with a well-merited stigma. Hard though the sufferings of the present hour may be, the Belgian people regards honour as a thing precious and immutable.

Belgium never allowed her patrimony of national uprightness to be lessened. It was the resolve to keep that patrimony intact which dictated her decision on the night of August 2nd, and the impartial historian will repeat the fact to future generations still proud of their moral integrity.

There is a campaign on foot to distort historical truth before the eyes of the nations, and no means are too base for employment in it. Once more the Belgian Government must speak out, and so speaking must address its declaration to every land where Right and Honour are still worshipped.

At the outbreak of the War, the crime perpetrated against Belgium was obvious, and the interest of Germany in avowing it seemed evident—she was trying to exercise a sort of moral pressure on her victim. The violation of international law was avowed by the Imperial Chancellor from the very tribune of the Reichstag. At that moment things went so far that money was offered in compensation for lost honour to the nation that Germany was trying to fascinate! As if honour could be bought back by gold!

No sooner had our soil—that soil whose inviolability had been guaranteed by Germany—suffered invasion, than part of the invading army began to disgrace itself by the systematic perpetration of arson, rape, and murder on a harmless people, with incredible details of cruelty, theft, and pillage. And while this flood of unparalleled barbarism was being let loose on Belgium, no act of Belgium could be found to justify the invasion: the spoiler himself confessed it.

This situation of affairs showed up in a most unfavourable light the Empire which, in order to conquer France, had set itself to torture unoffending Belgium. The moral position was odious, and Germany had to get out of it at all costs. On the one hand the martyrdom of innocent Belgium was disturbing the conscience of the whole world. On the other hand there were nations which this menacing triumph of brute force exposed to a similar fate, though they had no concern with the war. They were asking themselves, and with good reason, the most agonizing questions as to their own future security.

THE BRITISH CONVERSATIONS.

A month after the declaration of war the German Chancery discovered at Brussels the reports of certain conversations which had taken place in 1906 and in 1912 between two British Military Attaches and two Chiefs-of-the-Staff of the Belgian Army. In order to transform these reports into documents which would justify Germany's conduct, it was necessary to garble them and to lie. Such was the only way in which the German action against Belgium could be made to appear decent. And thus Germany, when she had crushed a people that had remained scrupulously neutral, could pretend that she was enacting (though she might not have know it at the moment) the *rôle* of the minister of avenging justice.

But what are the documents which Germany produces in order to prove Belgium guilty? They are two in number:—

(1) The narrative of certain interviews which took place between Lieut.-General Ducarne and Colonel Barnardiston in 1906. In the course of these interviews the British officer set forth his view as to the way in which England could help Belgium in case the latter were attacked by Germany. One phrase in the document clearly proves that Colonel Barnardiston is dealing with a hypothetical case, viz., "the entry of English troops into Belgium would only take place after a violation of Belgian neutrality by Germany." The translation in the "Norddeutsche Zeitung" of November 25th omits this clause, the phrase which gives its exact scope and significance to the document. Moreover, the photograph of General Ducarne's report contains the words "the officer with whom I spoke insists that our conversation has been absolutely confidential." For the word *conversation* the *Norddeutsche Zeitung* substitutes the word *"convention."* Colonel Barnardiston is made to say that "our convention" has been absolutely confidential!

Such proceedings need no commentary.

(2) The second document is the report of a conversation on the same subject in April, 1912, between Lieutenant-General Jungbluth and LieutenantColonel Bridges. In the course of the conversation the former observed to the latter that "any English intervention in favour of Belgium if she were the victim of German aggression, could only take place with our consent." The British Military Attache raised the point that England might perhaps exercise her rights and duties, as one of the Powers guaranteeing Belgium, without waiting for the appeal to be made to her. This was Colonel Bridges's personal opinion only. The British Government has always held, as did the Belgian Government that the consent of the latter was a necessary preliminary.

NO "CONVENTION" CONCLUDED.

The Belgian Government declares on its honour that not only was no "Convention" ever made, but also that neither of the two Governments ever made any advances or propositions concerning the conclusion of any such convention. Moreover, the Minister of Great Britain at Brussels, who alone could contract engagements in her behalf, never intervened in these conversations. And the whole Belgian Ministry are ready to pledge themselves on oath that no conclusions arising from these conversations was ever brought before the Cabinet, or even laid before one single member of it.

The documents which the Germans discovered give evidence of all this. Their meaning is perfectly clear provided that no part of them is either garbled or suppressed.

In face of calumnies repeated again and again, our Government, faithfully reflecting Belgian uprightness, considers that it is its duty to inflict once more on the spoiler of Belgium the brand of infamy—his only legitimate reward. It also takes the opportunity of declaring, in answer to allegations whose malevolence is obvious, that:—

(1) Before the declaration of war no French force, even of the smallest size, had entered Belgium. No trustworthy evidence can be produced to contradict this affirmation.

(2) Not only did Belgium never refuse an offer of military help offered by one of the guaranteeing Powers, but after the declaration of war she earnestly solicited the protection of her guarantors.

(3) When undertaking, as was her duty the vigorous defences of her fortresses, Belgium asked for, and received with gratitude, such help as her guarantors were able to place at her disposal for that defence.

Belgium, the victim of her own loyalty, will not bow her head before any Power. Her honour defies the assaults of falsehood. She has faith in the justice of the World. On the day of judgment the triumph belongs to the people who have sacrificed everything to serve conscientiously the cause of Truth, Right, and Honour.

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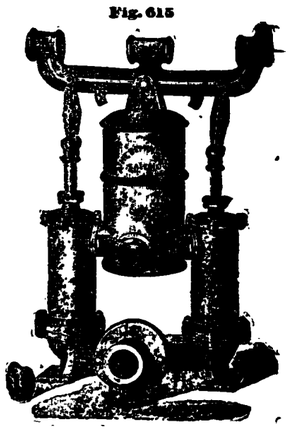

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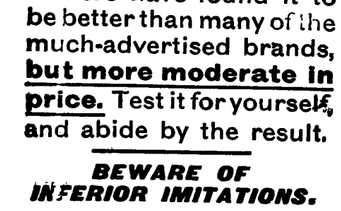

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BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

THE EARLY BEGINNINGS OF NEW BOMBAY.

The fifties in Bombay may be said to have been memorable in more ways than one. Not only was the population increasing but trade with foreign countries was expanding, the two great trunk railways were beginning to push forward while overcoming great physical difficulties by land and sea, the first financial institutions under far-sighted men of business were being established, even the first cotton factory was well founded, while all around there were encouraging symptoms of her growing greatness and importance. Recalling the many stirring events of that eventful decade, the writer cannot help observing that to his boyish intelligence the city seemed to be aglow with busy life. There was about her nothing of the sleepy hollow of many an old and conservative Indian town. There was none of the Eastern torpor, none of the Eastern leisurely, nay dilatory, way of going about, none of that decrepitude which was fast stealing over her sinews in trades and industries and enterprise. Thana, Calian, Surat, Broach,—all seemed to be so many shadows of medieval greatness, mere echoes of a decade of centuries buried in oblivion. Bombay was brisk and bright. Life was active. Life was earnest. The Fort was even in those days a huge beehive. And so was the Indian town, notably the market, Moombadevi, Bhuleshwar and Girgaum.

Locally the commencement of the decade (1850-60) must have been full of the highest significance to the ruling elders and the elderly Indian population. There was to be noticed that novel system of locomotion,—a steam engine in front puffing and emitting a suffocating smoke, and a few carriages being dragged along in its train on iron rails. It was the wonder of the world of Bombay. Sandy Seventy can recall to his mind even to-day the scene which was vividly impressed on his mind, as he stood midst an admiring crowd, a few yards from the old level crossing at Byculla (just near the southern spur of the Nesbit Road overbridge) as the first train was opened for passenger traffic to a short distance. The railway was a new impression and a new dispensation the unlimited potentiality of which for universal beneficence was, of course, unthinkable to his boyish imagination. Only there was a very pleasant feeling akin to a sensation that on that eventful opening day something Titanic was seen passing over a crowded part of Bombay.

THE FIRST BALOONIST.

But if our first tiny railway train give us so many pleasurable memories, not yet effaced, what is to be said about another memorable event far surpassing the railway and to the mind of the boy of 10 the transcendent scene enacted at Byculla by a Mr. Kyte, the first baloonist! Flight in the air! What may be that fairylike ball which could enable one to scar empyrean height, cleave the liquid air till in a few minutes' time it sped upwards on its ethereal course, showing only as a speck or a star! Wonderful! The boyish astonishment surpassed the wonder with which the first railway train was viewed. How was the baloon seen! Why, somewhere in the region where now stands the stately Victoria and Albert Museum and the smiling and all-encircling Victoria Gardens. The vacant suburban site was allotted to the grass dealers of Bombay to stack their hay. There were little hillocks of the grass, packed and piled close to each other for well nigh half a mile, just as one sees to-day in the burning sun of May thousands of cotton bales stacked on the Colaba Green. All Bombay and its wife in their hundreds and thousands had turned out from all points of the compass to view this new fairylike thing. The owners of the hay-stacks must have reaped a rich harvest of rupees for admitting private families to stand or sit at the top, wait for two or three hours to enjoy the scene all around and specially to view the baloon in the near distance on the ground moving to and fro as the aeronaut was inflating it with gas. To our boyish sight this process of inflation was an unextinguishable delight. As it moved to and fro, while yet captive, every five minutes, there would be a buzz and hum of hundreds of lips, "See, see, how it rocks and plays." "Ah, now it is distending." "Sir, see how it is bulging and puffing." And so on, *ad infinitum till* the string was cut and Mr. Kyte flew into the air midst the hurrahs and huzzas of thousands of throats of the amazed and delighted spectators. Mr. Kyte was to be seen waving his white handkerchief as they dustily cheered him. The ascent was in the afternoon. There were three or four more as the first was not successful owing to high winds and they say the baloon landed somewhere on the opposite coast of Thana or Uran. However, the sight of the first baloon which ever ascended the azure sky of Bombay is still vivid in the memory. It was the wonder of wonders and the talk of every unit for many a day. Some versifier of the day commemorated in verse the praise of the valiant Kyte who soared like the heavenly bird upwards to reach the heavens!

As to the unmistakable expansion of foreign trade a separate chapter will be later on devoted. But meanwhile it may be observed here that Lord Elphinstone was the Governor of Bombay for fully seven years of the fifties. And in replying to the valedictory address presented to him by the Chamber of Commerce on the eve of the relinquishment of his high office he bore ample testimony to the growth of the Bombay foreign trade and paid his tribute of admiration for the commercial sagacity and mercantile enterprise of Bombay merchants.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS.

But the fifties witnessed two other great economic developments. Or rather, to be more accurate, two other foundations were laid in that decade for the greater financial facilities which the increasing of commerce of Bombay imperiously demanded and for the institution of a new industry which since then has grown to such enormous proportions and which has led to the gratifying prosperity of the city and the Presidency. No doubt, the Bank of Bombay about which more later on, was established in 1841 which more or less fairly served the financial needs of Bombay mercantile men. But it was clearly discerned a single monetary institution could not adequately meet the growing requirements. There were also private bankers like the Forbes and the Remingtons. Still the need was great, so that in the early fifties the enterprise of some Parsi gentlemen, notably the Camas, with the co-operation of Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy Davar, started what was long known as the Chartered Mercantile Bank of Bombay, which, as the reconstructed Mercantile Bank is still flourishing among us, after having weathered more than one severe crisis in its onward destiny. The Oriental Bank, once a "pillar of gold," and the "Commercial Bank," both "chartered" in the legal sense of the term followed. The uprising of these banking institutions,—they were mostly "Swadeshi," on sound banking principles, under the most trained, experienced and careful management, was a sure sign of the steady expansion of Bombay's inland and foreign trade. And the first promoters and directors of all the banks were the great pioneers of those scenes which a few years later spring up like mushrooms awhile and flourished during the golden days of the wild speculation of 1863-64.

As to the first cotton mill it has already been previously observed that it owed its origin to the latent energy and enterprise of the identical Mr. Cowasji Nanabhoy Davar, who may well be called the Tata of the fifties. It is a curious coincidence that a small cotton mill was established about the same time (1854-55) in Broach by a Lancashire man, the same which came to be later known as the Broach Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company under the management of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. There still survives a Parsi octogenarian in Broach who was the first carder of that factory.

A GREAT CIVIC PUBLIC WORK.

Lastly a great civic public work was also accomplished about the close of the fifties. The Vehar water-works projected in 1851-52, became an accomplished fact and the first waters of a few thousand gallons were introduced into the city in 1858-59, though the first sod of the works was turned as early as January 1856, by India's last Governor-General and the first Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Canning. But the history of the supply of pure portable water in the fifties deserves to be separately narrated. But so far, the reader will have noticed from the foregoing events recorded that the fifties of the nineteenth century was a memorable period in the annuals of our city. It was an epoch making in many respects. The early beginnings of new Bombay, the highway of Asia must be reckoned from that era.

HOW TO PREVENT ACID STOMACHS AND FOOD FERMENTATION.

BY A STOMACH SPECIALIST.

As a specialist who has spent many years in the study and treatment of stomach troubles, I have been forced to the conclusion that most people who complain of stomach trouble possess stomachs that are absolutely healthy and normal. The real trouble, that which causes all the pain and difficulty, is acid in the stomach, usually due to, or aggravated by, food fermentation. Acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach and food fermentation causes wind, which distends the stomach abnormally, causing that full bloated feeling. Thus both acid and fermentation interfere with and retard the process of digestion. The stomach is usually healthy and normal, but irritated almost past endurance by these foreign elements—acid and wind. In all such cases—and they comprise over 90 per cent. of all stomach difficulties—the first and only step necessary is to neutralise the acid and stop the fermentation by taking in a little warm or cold water immediately after eating, half a teaspoonful of *bisurated* magnesia, which is doubtless the best and only really effective antacid and food corrective known. The acid will be neutralised and the fermentation stopped almost instantly, and your stomach will at once proceed to digest the food in a healthy, normal manner. Be sure to ask your chemist for the *bisurated* magnesia, as I have found other forms utterly lacking in its peculiarly valuable properties.—M. F. P. (Advt.)

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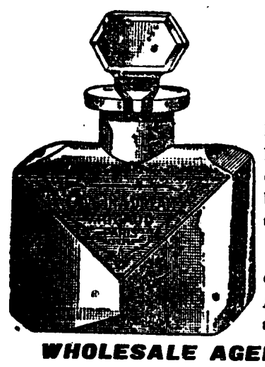

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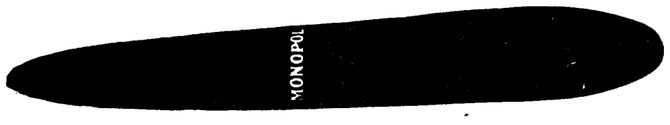

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